



SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED
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"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 29, 1929

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 12

WOMEN'S SECTION
13 to 24

FINANCIAL SECTION
25 to 36

This Week:—Will Ther
Canadians at Buckingham Palace—England's Economic Problem—Canada's Birthday Prospects

The FRONT PAGE

The Death of Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding

In his "Memories" the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith relates that at the Constitutional Conference called at London in 1910 to discuss relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, two outside witnesses were asked to testify, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, an authority on the constitution of the United States, and Hon. William Stevens Fielding, who, as he puts it "had probably a longer experience than any man then living of the practical working of the constitution of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces." With something like amazement Lord Asquith mentions that Mr. Fielding testified that he had been continuously in office—Dominion and Provincial—for no less than 25 years. In Great Britain where statesmen remain for a lifetime in politics but seldom hold public office continuously for more than seven or eight years, such a statement was unquestionably cause for surprise.

When Mr. Fielding left office in the autumn of 1911 as a result of the defeat of the Laurier administration on the issue of the Reciprocity pact with the United States which he himself had negotiated, he had actually been in public office continuously for over 27 years; and he was destined to serve his country again as Finance Minister from January 1st, 1922, until stricken with paralysis six years ago, and on one occasion to represent Canada at the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva in 1922.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was one of very few men who had the honor of declining a Premiership at a time when he had never previously occupied a parliamentary seat. This was in 1882 when he was editor of the "Halifax Chronicle" and an aggressive young journalist of 34, who had worked his way up from the printer's case. An old Haligonian told the present writer that as a youth of 21 "Billy" Fielding (as he called him) was the liveliest newspaper man he had ever known and one of the snappiest platform speakers in a community where journalism ran hand in hand with party politics. The end in 1882 of the short-lived regime of the late Sir John Thompson as Premier of Nova Scotia, not only excluded Conservatives from office in that province until the triumph of Hon. Mr. Rhodes in 1925 (43 years), but launched Mr. Fielding on his public career. The Liberal victory was largely attributed to the latter, although he had not till then sought a seat in the Legislative Assembly and he was pressed to take the Premiership. This he declined to do until he had gained some parliamentary experience and the office fell to a colleague, Hon. W. T. Pipes. The latter seems to have been endowed with a lack of vanity quite unusual in politics, for in 1884 he took matters in his own hands and forced Mr. Fielding to become his successor, and from that day until 1923 he was an eminent and active figure in Canadian public life.

Undoubtedly Mr. Fielding modelled his ambitions in early life on the career of the famous Nova Scotian, Hon. Joseph Howe, most brilliant of orators and publicists, but in his later career he showed a great deal more stability and executive capacity than Howe. The efficiency of his administration as Premier from 1884 to 1896, laid the foundations of public confidence in his party which was continued in a degree unparalleled in British political history. His error in temporarily espousing the cause of secession in 1886 he later amply retrieved; though memories of it were still fresh in other parts of Canada when he entered the first cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896. Unquestionably that selection was a blow to Sir Richard Cartwright, long financial critic of the Federal opposition, and was not regarded in a friendly way by the older Liberals of Ontario. But the manner in which Mr. Fielding won the confidence and respect of the business community of Canada everywhere within three years stilled criticism and is a remarkable episode in our politics.

Trained in a province where the game of politics was practised with a finesse, resource and intensity unequalled in other parts of Canada he proved a most admirable foil on the platform to St. Wilfrid Laurier. He did not aim at glowing oratory; but in argumentative style and ability to make figures interesting he has had but one or two equals in Canadian public life. All who doubted his sound, moderate imperialism were silenced when in 1897 he initiated the British trade preference,—the first page of a new volume in imperial history. It was a great stroke of courage, for in 1897 trade in most Canadian centres was at its lowest ebb, and prices had never been so low since Confederation, so diminished was the purchasing power of the public. Shortly after came the turn of the tide, assisted in some degree at least, by the reciprocal good feeling aroused by the preference. In his subsequent trade treaties negotiated with countries like France, Japan and Italy Mr. Fielding showed his personal zeal for the development of Canadian trade everywhere.

It is said that Mr. Fielding regarded as his greatest act of statesmanship the negotiation of the Reciprocity pact with Hon. Philander Knox, representing the Taft administration, in 1911. But he had miscalculated Canadian sentiment, which, at a time when this country was very prosperous, had no confidence that any reciprocity arrangement would be continued unless it should work out to the preponderating advantages of the United States. Everything that has happened since bears out the truth that in 1911 the Canadian electorate was right and Mr. Fielding was wrong. If the pact had brought any immediate advantage to Canada it would have been short-lived indeed; and the subsequent dissolution would



UNIQUE RAEURN MASTERPIECE

"Young Girl Singing" is the title of this work at present hanging in the J. Merritt Malloney Gallery, Toronto. It was brought to New York last autumn and aroused much interest because of its modernity and freedom of handling. It was acquired from a family in whose possession it had been since it was painted, near the end of the eighteenth century, in the artist's home. The daughter of Lady Raeburn by her first marriage was seated before a piano singing when Raeburn, unknown to her, began to sketch her portrait, and the result has all the spontaneity of one of the best paintings today, while not lacking in the beauty and suavity of tone for which many of his works were noted.

have created incalculable resentments and dislocations.

The strong independence of Mr. Fielding's mind was shown in his support of Sir Robert Borden in 1917 on the conscription issue,—an act which in itself showed that he was not given to partisan hatreds; for Sir Robert and he in years gone by had been political opponents in Nova Scotia. Indeed the affection that Mr. Fielding at the outset earned from old Conservative appointees in the Finance Department at Ottawa demonstrated the charm and liberality of his character.

It is said that support of conscription deprived Mr. Fielding of the Liberal leadership after the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1919; but we imagine that with many of the supporters of Mr. King at the Liberal convention of that year it was the age of the Nova Scotia statesman that was his real handicap. He was 71 and Mr. King almost 30 years younger. Today, no Liberal doubts the wisdom of the choice for the problems of the past decade have needed the energies of men younger than three score years and ten. To those who knew the circumstances of Mr. Fielding's illness his end must be regarded as a happy release,—for he had to endure the tragedy of a mind still active, in a body almost inert as death. There have been few things as fine in our public life as the relations between Mr. King and the aged mentor of his first cabinet. Such moments as he could spare to go to the bedside of the aged and ailing Mr. Fielding and keep alive the spark of interest in affairs to which the latter's life had been devoted, were freely given.

A Victory for Common Sense

Refusal of the members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool to endorse the movement for a compulsory wheat pool which all farmers would by law be coerced into joining, is a victory for common sense. The condemnation of the scheme was not hasty for the agitation has been in progress considerably more than a year, and the proposals laid before pool members at their recent Regina convention, were debated at great length. In the end the pool members not only refused to endorse the general plan, but disconcerted a resolution to car-

ry on an educational campaign in favor of its adoption at some more propitious time.

It is just as well that the movement should be killed from within the wheat pool ranks, for it had not the slightest chance of legal accomplishment. A compulsory wheat pool within the boundaries of Saskatchewan only would have been of no potency, even did it lay within the powers of the province to give it legal force. Such an act of coercion to be in any way effective would necessarily be a federal measure embracing all provinces. It is doubtful whether in times of peace even the Federal Parliament is sufficiently clothed with authority to enact such a measure. But even if such power does exist the plan would not be entertained for ten minutes in any cabinet assemblage or government caucus. The compulsory wheat pool was the emanation of minds which assumed that extraordinary powers, governments take unto themselves in defence of the realm when a war breaks out, can be indefinitely continued in time of peace.

Most of us can imagine the political uproar that would ensue if every farmer in Canada were informed that he must market his grain exclusively through a vast national wheat pool. The average benefits that the western wheat pools have conferred on their membership are unquestionably high, and have helped to stabilize all classes of business in the prairie provinces, but they do not justify complete annihilation of competition.

The Best Laid Plans et cetera

Everybody knows that old adage about what happens to the best laid plans of mice and men and the same thing may happen to the good intentions of a government department. The Better Business Bureau of Montreal calls attention to an effort by the Post Office Department to assist business, which in its results is likely to work the other way. Mr. Victor Gaudet, the Postmaster of Montreal, and quite possibly postmasters in other cities, has offered to place at the disposition of business firms lists of names, addresses and occupations of all private residents throughout Canada in localities where no directory is issued. These lists are compiled by electoral districts, and the price of each is \$1.25. A list of summer cottage owners in Ontario, Quebec and

Manitoba is offered for \$2.50. Mr. Gaudet also points out that the Post Office is prepared to deliver unaddressed booklets, circulars and samples to every town in Canada by district, city, part of city, ward, country or township in any Province. The motto that accompanies the Montreal Post Master's communication is "Anything that is sold can be sold by mail".

The advocate of direct advertising who penned that slogan was of course voicing a half truth. A truer slogan would be:—

"You may sell a lot of things by mail that you could not sell if people really knew what they were buying".

And that is naturally what the Better Business Bureau of Montreal thinks about it. Mr. Harold J. Inns its general manager has already written to the Postmaster General pointing out that one of the greatest evils in finance and business to-day and one most difficult to combat is the selling of fake subscriptions, questionable merchandise, worthless stocks and other fakes by mail. The Better Business Bureau feels that the selling of these mailing lists will place in the hands of loan sharks and high pressure salesmen a dangerous medium. There is hardly any doubt that the lists the Post Office Department is selling will be extensively used as "sucker lists" and expose people in smaller centres to the "get-rich-quick" operators who have flocked into Canada from across the border in recent years.

Canadian Honored in Scotland

The generosity of Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the universally-esteemed president of the Sun Life Assurance Company, is proverbial not only in Montreal, but also at Hudson Heights, Quebec, where he has his summer home and model farm. That generosity he has, for many years, extended to the island of Lewis, in Scotland, where his father, the late Mr. Robertson Macaulay, who was also his predecessor in the post of president of the Sun Life, started his business career, previous to taking up his abode in this country. But, though he has long been a benefactor to the island, he first set foot on it on the 17th June this year. Accompanied by Mrs. Macaulay and several other members of his family, he arrived at Stornoway on that day by the Canadian Pacific liner "Minnedosa"—the first ocean-going liner that has ever called at that port—in order to open formally the municipal buildings which he and others associated with the island, and now resident in Canada and the United States, many of whom also made the trip on the Minnedosa, have financially assisted in rebuilding.

Stornoway's municipal buildings and library were originally built about a quarter of a century ago and practically all the municipal and governing bodies on the island of Lewis were in the habit of using them as their meeting-place. During the war, they were turned into the headquarters of the Admiralty on the west coast of Scotland, and, while being put to this use, they were destroyed by fire. The insurance money was insufficient to rebuild them properly, and, a few years ago, the Provost issued an appeal to Lewismen and their descendants in other parts of the world for assistance. This was forthcoming in satisfactory measure, and the result is the completed structure just opened by Mr. Macaulay. As a token of gratitude for this assistance, shields bearing the crests of the Macaulay family and the families of other benefactors have been placed in the main hall, and also a tablet in honor of the late Mr. Robertson Macaulay.

The assistance he has rendered towards the reconstruction of the municipal buildings, however, is far from being the only evidence Mr. Macaulay has given of his interest in the island. He has been a generous benefactor to the hospital at Stornoway and, in addition, he has been instrumental in setting up a demonstration farm concerned with the object of rendering reclaimed peat lands suitable for farming purposes—a project which holds great possibilities for Scottish farming.

Amalgamation of Ottawa and Hull

A royal welcome was accorded Premier Taschereau by the people of Hull, Que., when he paid his first official visit to that city on the 12th June. The occasion was of a good deal more significance, however, than consisted in an enthusiastic demonstration in honor of a popular and esteemed figure in the province. For the Premier brought a message of reassurance to the citizens in respect of a matter that they regard as of the utmost moment to themselves. Proposals are, and have been for some time, on foot for the amalgamation of Hull and Ottawa in a federal district on the lines of the District of Columbia in the United States. To any such proposals, the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Hull are vehemently opposed, and Premier Taschereau came to tell them that, in their attitude of opposition, they can reckon, through thick and thin, on the backing of the Quebec Government. Quebec, he asserted, will "fight to the last ditch" against any attempt to join Hull to Ottawa.

"We want to keep Hull in the Province of Quebec," he said, at the official reception tendered him at the city hall, "and we will not sacrifice it without a real battle. We like Hull; we are proud to have it within our boundaries and we intend to keep it there." He went on to declare with emphasis that the suggested amalgamation would be *ultra vires* the British North America Act, and he served unequivocal notice to that effect on those whom it may concern. "Neither the Federal Government," he asserted, "nor any other administrative body, outside of the British Parliament, has the right to make such a change, according to the British North America Act." Mr. Taschereau is, admittedly, a sound constitutional lawyer, and, when he bases his stand on any question of this kind on the British North America Act, it is usually fairly safe to conjecture that he has the

right of the matter on his side. He might have reminded his hearers (but generously refrained from doing so) that, in the not very distant past, when the blight of prohibition overspread the Province of Ontario, the residents of the capital, in almost bewildering numbers, were glad enough to recognize that Hull, so easy of access, was yet in another province. In those days, the bridge connecting the two cities was a veritable Bridge of Sighs—or relief! — for those who crossed from the nominal Sahara of Ottawa into the land flowing with milk and honey, or their alcoholic equivalents.

It may be added that, having got the Premier in their midst, the good folks of Hull did not rest content with cheering to the echo fulminations against amalgamation with Ottawa. In battalions, they craved more concrete and tangible blessings from his presence among them. One delegation after another besought the financial assistance of his government for some cherished project. In regard to some of these petitions, the Premier was what might be termed benevolently non-committal, but in respect to two of them—the St. Theresa Orphanage and the new wing requested for the Normal School—satisfactory promises were forthcoming. He evidently felt, however, that he had been treated to at least his fair share of that kind of gratitude which has been described as "a lively sense of favors to come." For he slyly remarked, with an obvious sincerity underlying the *mot juste*, that "It's a good thing that I didn't bring the provincial treasury along with me, because I would most certainly have gone back without it!"

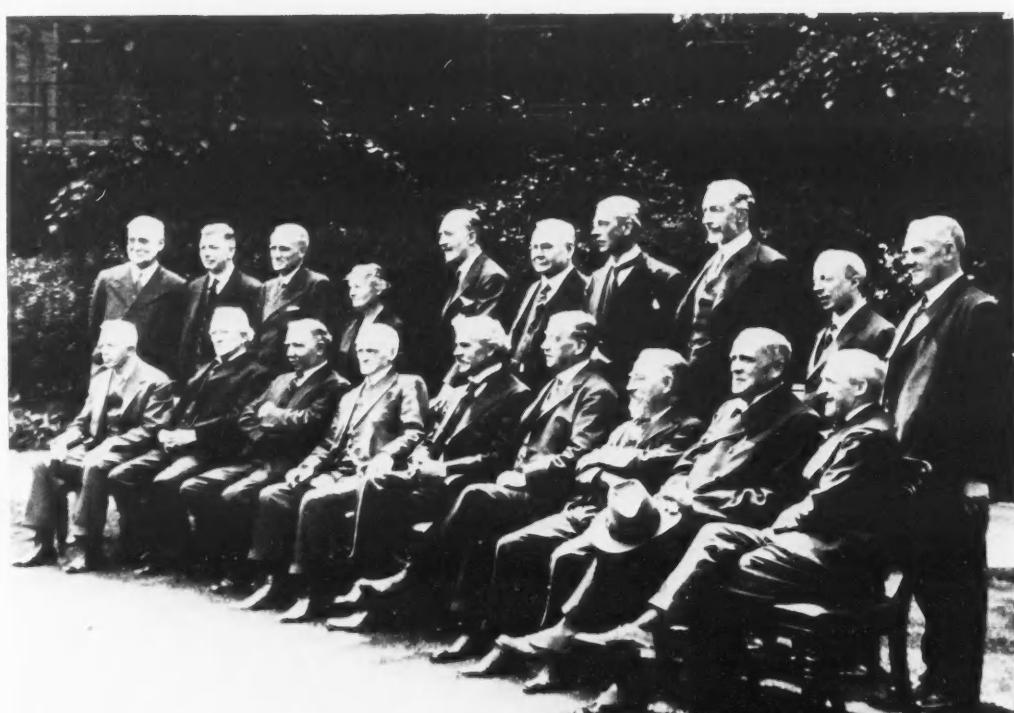
When Tourists Get Out of Bounds

A Canadian writer who has lived abroad for a good many years has drawn the attention of SATURDAY NIGHT to an article in "Le Journal" of Paris, which he thinks contains a warning for Canadians who go abroad. The article touches on the indiscretions of women tourists from England and America; and our correspondent, though he has never heard of a Canadian getting herself into a serious scrape, is inclined to think that his own countrywomen share the desire apparently common to every foreigner who visits Paris to go "slumming." It is a fact that English-speaking women frequently injure their status with the better order of French people by seeking knowledge of scenes appalling to refined French women.

Unfortunately during the past few months there have been several murders of English women, the perpetrators of which have eluded the French police and certain British newspapers during the recent election campaign called on the Government to hold France responsible for these crimes. "Le Journal" accuses British journalists of alleging that "The massacre of His Majesty's subjects is a French sport." "After all, is it true that there are pogroms of English in this country?"

"Le Journal" goes on to say, with a good deal of caustic and not over delicate wit that the English women whose deaths have become a subject of controversy—however exemplary their conduct at home may have been—were certainly not very discreet in Paris. "In fact, it adds, "their conduct in many cases has been distinctly shocking to our Latin ideas." It speaks also of American women who, after spending some time in "Gay Paree," return to indulge in all sorts of outbursts in their home newspapers concerning the "Montmartre pirates," or "The ungentlemanly Parisians, who having been introduced, stole their jewels" and in general censure the French police. These women from America, says "Le Journal," forget to say that they have frequented the dirtiest places in Paris! that they often have drunk as much as possible, that they mixed with all sorts of strangers of whom they knew nothing, and generally conducted themselves in an unbecoming fashion. France it says cannot mobilize its entire police force to recover jewels or whatever else may be lost as a result of these "romances."

As was to be expected "Le Journal" takes a stenciled fling at the pretensions of "Anglo-Saxon morality," but it is to be feared that too many tourists of both sexes in their eagerness for sensations indulge in adventures that would be extremely hazardous even in Montreal or Toronto. And the farther East they go the greater the recklessness. Most women from this continent would be appalled if they knew the status white women hold in the minds of native Egyptians and residents of other Oriental cities, largely as a result of that insatiable curiosity which provokes the desire for "slumming." The murders in Paris which have led to recent discussions should prove a timely warning.



FIRST MEETING OF NEW BRITISH CABINET IN THE GARDEN AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET
Standing, left to right—Geo. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works; A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Charles Trevelyan, President, Board of Education; Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor; Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air; Tom Shaw, Secretary of State for War; Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health; Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture; Wm. Graeme Adam, Secretary of State for Scotland; T. E. Murray, Adam, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; Lord Parry, Lord President of the Council; J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal; Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury; Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary; Sydney Webb, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies; Sir John Sankey, Lord Chancellor; Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India.

CANADA

By NATHANIEL A. BENSON

I have seen her in the quiet of the evening in the fields, I have sensed her in the dusk-time that the star-decked prairie yields; She has poised on purple mountains when my lonely step drew near, When the North's green fires at midnight were her altar-lights austere

Her voice is in the thunder of the raptured Falls of Bow, In the memory of Daulac dying greatly long ago; Her song is in the music of awakened April rills, She whose spirit walked with Lampman on his silent wooded hills.

In the ancient lonely churchyards of the pioneers asleep, She broods in voiceless twilight where eternal memories creep; Where the dark heroic headlands stand the wintry ocean's roar She sits thinking of the seamen who will come to port no more.

On the red earth of the vinelands, through the orchards in the spring She walks and feels in heart and hand her beauty's blossoming,— And again she wanders weeping beneath an alien sky Where her many sons are sleeping and her young lost legions lie.

She is one with all our laughter, with our wonder and our pain Living everywhere triumphant in the heart and soul and brain, She our mother, we who bore her, she the daughter yet to be, Who walks these moral roads of death to immortality.

Indivisible and lovely, she, the maiden of our thought, She the empress robed in beauty from our deepest dreaming wrought, She whose centuries are storied, whose young banners far outburne Are the heralds of a splendour in the ages yet unborn.

Men and Mirrors

By Victor V. Murray

MEN," she said, "are the vainest creatures in the world. Peacocks are modest by comparison."

It wasn't so much what she said as the way she said it that roused my fighting blood.

"Is that so?" I replied, not being able to think of anything better to say at the moment.

"What makes me annoyed," she continued, "is the way men label women as vain creatures and give thanks that the male sex is above such a weakness."

She gave me an idea and I jumped eagerly into the argument.

"But there's no denying that women are vain," I said. "Look at the amount of time they spend gazing at their own reflections—why no woman will move ten paces without a peep at her mirror. Out comes their vanity cases every fifteen minutes no matter where they are or what they are doing."

That, I thought, was a rather telling retort. I expected the young lady to witt a bit but my expectations were not realized. Instead of wittling she bristled. Her voice became defiant.

"It is stupid to associate mirrors with vanity. Women look into mirrors not to admire themselves but to criticize. They want to see what is wrong with their appearance. If they find their noses are shiny, they powder them, if their complexion is fading they renew it. They are eager to discover their shortcomings and to remedy them. There's no vanity in that!"

While I was groping for a withering reply she switched from defence to attack.

"Men are so disgustingly conceited they never carry mirrors. Once they have shaved and put on a clean shirt the thought that any improvement might be made in their appearance never occurs to them."

Pocket mirrors for men! The idea was really too absurd.

"A fine spectacle it would make if men started using pocket mirrors," I replied. "Imagine dignified

lawyers dabbing their noses in the middle of an impassioned address to the jury, bank presidents putting their cravats into position before discussing a big loan, or salesmen 'fixing' their hair while waiting to see their customers."

"Spectacle nothing!"—she cast grammar to the winds in her excitement—"Think of what spectacles men make of themselves every day. If they carried mirrors and took a look at themselves once in a while they would be more presentable. They wouldn't go to work without shaving, or walk around with wrinkled collars, rumpled shirts, and ties all askew."

My hand strayed automatically to my tie and I wondered just how rumpled my shirt was. I decided to divert the argument into another channel.

"Looks aren't everything," I said loftily. "You women should spend less time worrying about externals"—I like that word externals—"Try to forget externals and get at the—" I couldn't think of the opposite word, unless it was internals, but that didn't sound right—"Forget the externals and get at the inner things of life. Spend less time on your faces and more on your minds. Learn to think, to plan, to dream."

That was really masterly, I thought.

There was no applause from the damsel at my side, however. If I believed it possible for young ladies to snort I would say that she snorted.

Her eyes widened, filled with indignation.

"Brains? What woman dares to have brains? If she shows any signs of mental ability she is made a social outcast. You men won't tolerate intelligence in women, your vanity must be fed by the belief that you are intellectually superior. When you take a girl out, what do you discuss?"

That, I thought, was quite a personal question. There are so many rather intimate things one can discuss with a girl, particularly if she has a sympathetic manner.

Apparently my opponent was not expecting an answer for, before I could say anything, she continued her outburst.

"I'll tell you what you talk about," she announced. "You talk about yourself principally—all men do. If you are favoring the young lady with amorous attentions you intone a lot of platitudes about her sparkling eyes, pearly teeth, and so forth, just the same as every other man who has ever held her hand. Yet you—you talk about brains!"

"Men suit their conversation to their company," I retorted. "When we are with children we talk as children, when we are with women we confine our remarks to such simple subjects as they will be able to understand."

"Simple is right! I told you men talk about themselves most of the time!"

"Is that so?"

I didn't intend to use that expression again but the repartee got a little too fast for me.

"Men are so simple," she continued relentlessly "that the average wife trains her husband with the same methods that she uses in training her children—petting and scolding at judicious intervals. And when she wants him to perform particularly well she flatters his vanity. Food and flattery at regular intervals—those are men's greatest needs."

"I don't like flattery, in fact it annoys me," I reported. "I have many faults but vanity is not among them."

"You're the vainest man I have ever met."

"Me?—Vain?—What?"

"Yes, you're painfully vain over your supposed lack of vanity."

Before I could formulate a red-hot reply there appeared a tall glossy-haired lad who, after bending slightly at the middle, asked the young lady if she was too tired to dance.

"I'm never too tired to dance with a good dancer," she remarked brightly, jumping to her feet.

The lad swallowed the compliment with sickening avidity. His face lit up like a lighthouse and he gazed at the girl as if she had made the most brilliant remark of the century.

"Well, cheerio!" she said, turning to me with a smile that was almost a laugh, "I did enjoy our little chat. You really say the most 'clever' things."

"I hope you stub your toe," I growled, much to the horror of her escort.



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The Makings of Upper Canada

(Arthur Granville Bradley in the "National Review")

THE following is an excerpt from an article on "The Military Associations of Canada" which recently appeared in the above named periodical. Mr. A. G. Bradley is the author of many books on phases of British expansion, seven of which relate directly to Canada. Although he is an equally eminent authority on the history of Virginia and other parts of the United States. The following extract deals with Canada as he first saw it over fifty years ago. Mr. Bradley is now approaching his eightieth year.

"At the outbreak of war (of 1812) there were about eighty thousand people in the British province, nearly half probably of loyalist stock. Of the rest, perhaps half were American immigrant stock, and the balance settlers from the Mother Country. The southern part of Quebec Province below the French settlements had also absorbed a large number of American settlers. The Maritime Provinces were far removed from the scenes of war, but they took it out handsomely in privateering and entertaining privateers, and made much money. The vindictive policy towards the loyalists had met its nemesis on the banks of the St. Lawrence. But in Canada the war left great remembrance and a lasting triumph. It was still in the air among the older generation in the quiet, peaceful 'seventies, and the sons of the men who had seen or fought in it, and then died gradually away.

Soon after the Peace of 1815 there was the greatest wave of emigration from the Mother Country that had ever crossed the Atlantic. Upper Canada, and in a lesser degree the Maritime Provinces, became for the first time recognized as a regular outlet for British emigrants. Thousands of disbanded soldiers were assisted in various ways to settle in the country. Government, in addition to societies of every kind, took a hand in the business. Upper Canada was the favorite goal, and for good reasons. So far as possible, too, men of the same regiments were settled in groups. They were not



THE LATE RT. HON. WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING
Former Finance Minister of Canada who died at Ottawa on June 23rd in his eighty-first year. From 1882 until 1923 he was a very prominent figure in Canadian public life. His crowning achievement as a statesman was the British trade preference of 1897.

so successful, naturally enough, as the old loyalists or the American settlers who followed them, but in those primitive times an emigrant couldn't move or shift elsewhere at will as now. He had to stick it out, but his children at least grew up to prosper. Scores of retired officers, too, took up grants of wild land, usually to fail as settlers, being occupied mostly with sport, but to survive on their half-pay and perhaps something of their own in the pleasant little towns where living was amazingly cheap, and to contribute families to the common weal. Nor, naturally enough, did the military traditions suffer by contact with these heroes of Waterloo and the Peninsular War. Soon afterwards, too, came the large garrisons quartered all over Canada, from Halifax to Lake Huron; sometimes as many as twenty thousand troops were stationed in the country, including more than once a brigade of Guards. It was always the most popular of overseas stations. Perhaps only the oldest among us can quite realize the large number of Canada's daughters who married into the British Army and followed the drum round the world, making thereby a lifelong tie with some Canadian home. It is now sixty years since the last British garrison marched out of Canada, Halifax alone excepted. But all these things belong to a Canada that practically vanished in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and in the next one, with the Great War intervening, was quite severed from its past. A trebled population, a far more than trebled wealth, with its social turn over and new ideas, both plutocratic and democratic, make memories of the 'seventies like a dream. Very vividly do Toronto and the snug little country towns in its orbit come back to me from the early 'seventies when I first saw them, when leading families enjoyed life on a few hundreds a year, with mid-day dinner and a "high tea," to which modest meals or gayer but simple functions money alone, unless made in some "orthodox" fashion, would not have procured admission. Living was abnormally cheap. There was still in the air a flavor of the old United Empire Loyalist cum half-pay officer oligarchy, which had formerly ruled British Canada politically and socially. The government of Manitoba and she didn't know the name of the premier; and a Toronto woman didn't know who was Minister of Finance."

"Now, I happened to ask a Montreal woman about the government of Manitoba and she didn't know the name of the premier; and a Toronto woman didn't know who was Minister of Finance."

"It's too bad," I agreed with a terror lest he should ask me who is guiding the destinies of British Columbia. "But you see this is such a large country and the women have had so many really practical matters to look after that they haven't realized the importance of politics."

Politics and the Canadian Woman

By Jean Graham

HE WAS an Englishman who had come over to Canada with the Free Church delegation, and he was frankly interested in all matters Canadian.

"Tell me," he said, "why the women of this country seem so indifferent to politics?"

"They were not indifferent in the Union Government election of 1917. The woman who had the franchise not only exercised it, but she worked in the campaign and addressed noble bands of electors."

"But that was different," said the Delegate. "There was the greatest of wars going on and woman felt that every vote counted against the enemy. In normal times, I don't think an election would interest the Canadian woman. The women from this country whom I've met in England don't appear to know much about their own politics and seem to be indifferent about the candidates for office."

For a moment I considered gravely. "Yes," I admitted. "I believe you're right about our lack of interest in politics. It takes something as big as a Great War to arouse the Canadian woman to an active interest in politics."

"But what is the reason for the indifference?" asked the Delegate.

"The reasons are various," I replied with as much can do as Irish blood would allow. "In the first place, Canadian politics is extremely dull." Here I paused to consider whether it should be "politics is" or "politics are," and I concluded that "politics" is singular—very much so. "You see in England it is very different. The British Isles are the centre of a mighty empire and political life there touches Canada, South Africa, Australia and India—with picturesque possibilities every day. Then there is Europe, just across the English Channel, with all its shifting kaleidoscope of social and political life. It is no wonder that in Great Britain, women like Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl and Mrs. Philip Snowden are willing and even eager to become parliamentary candidates, while Canada has her solitary Agnes Maephail. Then in Canada women did not need to fight to get the vote. I suppose the real reason why the Canadian woman is indifferent to politics is because the Canadian man is superior to the Englishman in his treatment of women. You see, when a Canadian woman wants anything, she just asks her father or her brother or her husband and she gets it. So, she does not need a vote, in order to obtain her heart's desire. Now, the Englishman won't give woman a vote or a motor car or a French gown unless he is obliged to do it. Consequently, English women had a long and bitter fight before they obtained the vote. When the Canadian woman got it

into her silly head that a vote was needed to complete her happiness, she just mentioned it to the Canadian man and the premier hurried over with the franchise on a silver salver. It is because the Canadian man is kinder and more chivalrous than the Englishman that the women of this country have all the political rights they need or want. You see, we didn't need to burn churches or houses or destroy orchids in order to secure a vote."

"I see," said the Delegate slowly. "An Englishman thinks that woman should remain in her proper place—the home."

"But there aren't homes enough to go round. My ideal life is existence in a bungalow, with a grand piano and a fox terrier to play with. However, there are no superfluous bungalows. The woman without a home is strong in the land—especially in the Old Country—and her opinions are obliged to affect political life—eventually."

"I didn't think of that," said the Delegate. "Of course there are too many women—millions of them. After all, the Chinese have a neat policy in disposing of them."

"In this country," I said coldly, "woman is given the same privileges in education and legislation that her brother enjoys. Consequently she considers voting a dull recreation. There are so many things that are more interesting—golf, tennis, bridge and a millinery opening. Why vote?"

"But it is your country, after all," said the Delegate. "The health and the morals of the community may depend on the character of your candidates."

"And it is the business of man—not of woman—to see that the candidates are of the proper calibre."

"Ah!" exclaimed the Delegate, "you sound Early Victorian."

"Thank you," I replied with sincere gratitude. "There was a woman worth while! And so was Queen Elizabeth. Give women supreme political power and they are in their element; but expect them to fuss about candidates, and disappointment will be your lot."

"That's a mouldy idea," said the Delegate with decision. "You Canadian women seem to believe that there is some chivalry left in the world yet. I tell you it's utterly gone. It's been killed by the tram and the telephone, the movie and the aeroplane. The pace at which the world is moving leaves no time for compliment or courtesy."

"I thought we were talking about politics."

"It's from the same root as politeness—and the politician who lasts is the one who knows how to please the women."

"But I thought you had killed and buried chivalry."

"It will come back in some form or other. In the meantime, the Canadian women are right not to take politics seriously. Any woman is welcome to my vote."

"You don't seem to set a high value on democracy."

"I believe with Pope, that what'er is best administered is best."

That sounded like a go-as-you-please policy, and I almost reminded the Delegate that he had protested against the Canadian woman's indifference to politics. However, consistency is a small matter, and it is a poor debater who will not change his mind within ten minutes. The gentleman suddenly went back to his original subject.

"Now, I happened to ask a Montreal woman about the government of Manitoba and she didn't know the name of the premier; and a Toronto woman didn't know who was Minister of Finance."

"It's too bad," I agreed with a terror lest he should ask me who is guiding the destinies of British Columbia. "But you see this is such a large country and the women have had so many really practical matters to look after that they haven't realized the importance of politics."

The Passing Show

The time to scrap battleships is before they are built.

*

A lot of people get badly bitten at summer resorts. Some by mosquitoes and some when they get their bill.

*

It isn't the heat that's so bad; it's the conversation.

*

"I declare, Mary has eyes in the back of her head."

"Yes, ever since she had her face lifted."

*

Russia has changed so terribly that it is not surprising the nations of the world don't recognize her.

*

Then there was the Scotsman who was so tight people never asked him to have a drink.

*

"Where are you going on your holidays?"

"Broke, as usual."

*

There's no place like somebody else's home.

*

Tourists are welcomed by everyone but their relatives.

*

Backless bathing suits are the vogue this summer. The girl who feels she cannot afford to buy one can take her old bathing suit and turn it around.

*

Hal Frank

It is six years now since Sir Samuel Hoare, British Air Minister, hitched his Parliamentary wagon to an aeroplane. Where there was no organized Home Defence Force when he began, there are now thirty-one efficient squadrons. Where there were no Imperial air routes, a few weeks will see a regular service to India, and within perhaps twelve months a time-table for London to the Cape. The part that the infant fighting arm has taken in preserving the Pax Britannica filled Sir Samuel Hoare with the utmost complacency. The Aden operations in the old days would have cost the country at least six millions; the Air Force had finished the job for £8,500. And the evacuation of Kabul, so fresh in every mind, set him repining that there were no wings and propellers when Gordon was fast in Khartoum, and women and children starved in Lucknow and Cawnpore.

*

Bouvet Island, nearly 2,000 miles south of the Cape of Good Hope, has figured several times in recent years in questions in the British House of Commons, in common with Thompson's Island, which the House was once told was "sighted in 1925, but not since." It has now been ascertained that Bouvet Island has suddenly become an iceberg! There is scope for an enterprising M.P. to ask why, especially as the new island iceberg remains fixed despite its whole coastline's resemblance to the usual floating bergs. A meteorological expedition specially sent to inquire into the phenomenon has returned baffled. They failed to land at first, but the leader (Dr. Olsdorff) and the two wireless operators eventually succeeded. Attempts to land their bulky radio apparatus, gear and stores had to be abandoned; and they were compelled to return after absence from Cape Town since November, 1927.



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BECAUSE some of the political despatches that have been issuing from Ottawa during the post-prorogation lull have rather labored the partizan argument that the King government may be trusted to do the right thing in connection with the forthcoming anti-Canadian tariff legislation of the United States and have seemed to be in the nature of an attempt to sound out the feeling of the country regarding the idea of an enlargement of the British preference as a counter Canadian policy, a few political observers in the capital are speculating about the possibility of a sudden dissolution of parliament and the holding of a snap election this autumn. They reason that the friends of the government would not be so active in flying kites about its fiscal policy if the decision were definite that there would be no appeal to the country before another session of parliament. And they figure that the political wisdom of the administration and its advisers might evolve the view that it would stand a better chance of satisfying the electorate with a platform of promises now than with such an actual measure of tariff revision as it could present to parliament next session. The idea is that while there need be no limit to the programme of promises and assurances the King government could offer the people now, even the most courageous measure of revision it could produce next session to meet the hostile American tariff would necessarily have to be restricted in its scope to avoid too great an affront to the anti-protectionist elements which presently support the Liberal Party.

Short of proclaiming its entire independence from its anti-protectionist backers, the government cannot bring down tariff revision legislation next session that will not be open to severe and effective attack on the ground of its inadequacy to meet the situation created by the new United States tariff. And Mr. King will not go the length of cutting loose altogether from the elements that have assisted to such a considerable extent in keeping him in the premiership for the last seven years. So another session of this parliament, at which the government would be compelled to produce in its budget its policy for countering the effect of the American tariff increases, is bound to be full of danger for it, and there is some ground for the view that it may be contemplating avoidance of that danger by risking its fate on a verdict of the people this year. Of course, Mr. King volunteered the assurance in the House of Commons a couple of times during the recent session that the government had no thought of an election before another session of parliament at the earliest, but there was a qualification to this assurance, regarding unforeseen circumstances which would leave him free to have parliament dissolved if he deemed it the part of political wisdom to do so. He could claim that circumstances had arisen out of the American tariff measures and the sentiment of Canadians concerning them which made it desirable that he should have a fresh mandate from the people for adopting remedial policies.

When the Prime Minister removed the apprehensions of members of the House of Commons by telling them an early election was not in the plans of the ministry he undoubtedly meant what he said, but with the session off their hands members of the government have had more time to size up the political outlook and there can be little doubt that some among them have flirted with the idea that it would be as well to risk the dangers of the present as to wait for the probably greater dangers of the future. Another factor which they may take into consideration in connection with the question is the nation-wide organization which General A. D. McRae, directing genius of the Conservative Party, is just beginning to build up. The extensive and energetic activities of General McRae cannot fail to strengthen the position of his party if they are given time to mature. He is putting all his great organizing ability into preparing the party for the next election. Having had much to do with making Mr. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, he now bent on having him ascend to the premiership at the earliest opportunity. To that end he is now off on a tour of the country, the programme of which includes organization meetings at the strategical points in every province. A snap election this fall would deprive the Conservatives of much of the benefit that could be expected from these efforts a year or more hence.

I am now subscribing to the view that an election before another session of parliament is probable. I doubt that it is in Mr. King's present plans. But there is every likelihood that during the next few weeks he will be compelled to consider arguments from some of his colleagues and advisers in favor of such a course. How potent they will prove to be remains to be seen.

*

BUT whether the government decides to go to the country this year or not, the ministers will have to evolve something better in the way of an answer to the tariff attitude of the United States than the casuistry that characterized the speeches at the Huron County Liberal picnic the other day. With a grand air of righteousness, Mr. Lapointe asked the country to believe that under the King government Canada would shape her own tariff policies in her own way, the implication being that the political adversaries of the government proposed to let a foreign country shape them. The Hansard of the recent session of parliament will reveal no utterance from the treasury benches in support of that inspiring and patriotic gesture. It was Mr. Lapointe himself, in fact, who proudly boasted that the aim of the government was to mould its low-tariff policy on doctrines enunciated at Geneva in a convention participated in by the country that is now in the act of raising prohibitive tariffs against Canada. It was he who scoffed at the advocacy of "red-blooded Canadianism" in the formulation of Canadian tariff policy. Yet he says that if the government rules, Canada will shape her own policies in her own way. And his Leader denounced a proposal advanced by the Progressives for the immediate enlargement of the British preferential tariff because, sooth, it might not be understood in the United States and might provoke that country.

Nothing should be done, or even said, about the Canadian tariff, Mr. King maintained, until after the United States proposals had been translated into legislation. A peculiar way, surely, of having Canada shape her tariff policies in her own way! But if, perchance, it should be decided to hold the election this year and thus avoid the necessity of presenting a concrete policy to the country, it probably will be on just such specious generalities as that of Mr. Lapointe that the government will make its appeal.

REGARDLESS of election possibilities, the next few months may see some measure of cabinet reorganization. It is generally understood that Mr. Forke is ticketed for the Senate, there being a Manitoba vacancy. This move would leave the portfolio of Immigration open for some other westerner. The latest post-sessional gossip has Mr. Stewart giving up the portfolio of the Interior to take over the chairmanship of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The board is to be completely made over, and the chairmanship is a fairly desirable post, but one that is not easy to fill satisfactorily. With the gradual transfer to the western provinces of the natural resources, the activities of the Interior Department will be considerably curtailed, and the suggestion is being made that it may eventually pass out of existence as a separate entity in the governmental establishment.

*

WITHOUT feeling called upon at present to intervene in any way, Mr. Euler's department is watching closely the outbreak of disturbances in connection with the liquor running business on the Detroit River. What are said to be more determined efforts on the part of the United States prohibition enforcement authorities to cope with the rum-runners have followed remarkably closely on the exposures in the House of Commons here of the ease with which the business has been carried on under the noses of the American preventive forces. They have announced a change in tactics. Instead of trying to capture the rum-runners, the anti-liquor navy on the Detroit River is seeking to prevent them crossing the international line into American waters. But the heads of the enforcement department of Uncle Sam's government do not seem to have seen much light. They still cling to the notion that it is for this country to turn the trick for them. Because an American rum craft put out from the Canadian shore and fired on a patrol boat and then escaped back into Canadian waters, word comes from Washington that the request for the prohibition of liquor clearances may be renewed, the idea being that this country will not desire to provide asylum for pirates. But there is no attempt to answer the argument that if the export of liquor were made illegal the result would be to bring over to this country gangs of American rum-runners determined to break the laws of Canada as well as those of the United States. One wonders why, if the United States government is really serious about stopping the entry of liquor from Canada, it doesn't revise its shipping laws in a manner that would give it control of the operations of the class of American boats that are engaged in the business. These vessels are not required to take out clearance papers from their own ports or to make any return reports. No attempt apparently has been made to regulate their activities through the shipping laws. Until some sensible effort is made by the Americans themselves to deal with their own law-breakers there is not much chance of any further appeal from Washington to Ottawa being successful.

*

THE *I'm Alone* arbitration is still in abeyance. The Ottawa government is waiting for Washington to appoint an arbitrator before naming a representative of Canada, having in mind the desirability of following the United States example in the nature of the appointment. Should Washington appoint a member of the higher judiciary Ottawa will do likewise. Reports that Chief Justice Taft might be named by the Hoover government to the arbitration board are set aside by the condition of the ex-president's health. He is now at his summer home at Murray Bay, Quebec, convalescing after an illness. The tributes recently paid to Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell by Liberal members in the House of Commons are likely to have the effect of precluding the possibility of Canada's cause being placed in his hands.

*

FRIENDS of Mr. Mackenzie King are hopeful that the proposal for a conference on British-American relations may be carried out, believing with no little justification that it would afford him an opportunity of exercising his ability in statecraft in a manner that would bring him great distinction. Some people have assigned to Canada the role of interpreter between Great Britain and the United States, and nowhere would the interpretative function be likely to be more useful than at such a conference. Mr. King, it is felt, is eminently suited to the part he would be called upon to play. He undoubtedly is gifted with that rather indefinite equipment, the international mind. The interests of Canada which he would represent at the conference would coincide with those of the Mother Country, but he would have the advantage from the outset of understanding fairly clearly the United States point of view. The personal distinction he probably would achieve at a conference with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Hoover might go far to offset the embarrassment of his government in domestic politics arising out of the tariff issue.

*

PERHAPS no better advertisement could be devised for Canada than the unexcelled hotel accommodation which extends from Halifax to Vancouver and which is presently being augmented on an unprecedented scale. For one visitor from foreign parts who is enraptured by the glorious scenic attractions of the country, a score, possibly, will be impressed by the evidence of material welfare contained in our imposing, costly and altogether comfortable and modern caravansaries. They are calculated to create the impression of prosperity, progress and wellbeing. I had the good fortune to be present last weekend at the opening of the new Manoir Richelieu at Murray Bay, Quebec, and it is a notable addition to the hotel system of Canada. Architecturally, it is a new ornament for the lower St. Lawrence, having been designed in the French chateau manner. In the interior decorative scheme, Mr. Coverdale, president of the Canada Steamship Company, the owner and operator, has carried out in a lavish and splendid style the idea of presenting a pictorial record of the old French regime in Lower Canada. He has gathered what possibly is close to being the finest collection of Canadians in existence. The new Manoir is also a monument to Canadian achievement, for it was built solidly of cement in the depth of winter and was opened to the public nine months to the day from the time the site was chosen.

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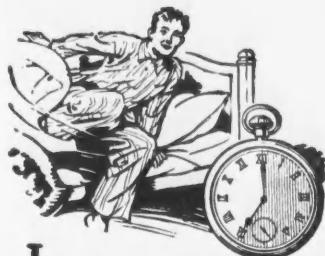
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FORT CHAMBLAY; NORTHWEST TOWER AND NORTH WALL.

Old Forts of Eastern Canada

By W. J. Banks

CANADA is a new country in the ordinarily accepted sense of the word. Her people turn their faces to the future, and, busy in nation building, may be rather inclined to neglect the preservation of many valuable links with the past until it is too late. But the National Parks Branch of the Ottawa Government, advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board and the Canadian Historical Association, is doing all in its power to properly mark sites of happenings of historic import, and preserve buildings and ruins of a like nature. And, in spite of her apparent newness, Canada has no mean past, as the examination of these places will show. Some of them are



Bastion de Bourgogne, Fort Anne, the first powder magazine. Erected 1702.

of sufficient antiquity to bring the realization that in reality she is not so new after all.

Long before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at the Plymouth Rock there was a flourishing French village at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, then known as Port Royal. Here the first ships ever built on the continent unfolded their sails to the winds of the Atlantic, and here the first mill was turned by the waters of the nearby stream. The founders of the colony, De Monts, Champlain and Poutrin court had passed to their reward before the Mayflower came to New England. The French had come in 1604, and built their first Acadian fort on a site now marked by a cairn some seven miles from the present Annapolis Royal. Six times from then to its final passing under British dominion in 1710 Port Royal changed hands between the rival powers. In 1613 it fell for the first time to an expedition from Jamestown, Virginia. The second fort of Port Royal was erected in 1635 on the present site of Fort Anne, and a part of the rock and timber foundations of one of the bastions is still to be seen. The present structure was built in 1695, and on its final occupation by General Francis Nicholson's forces from New England in 1710, its name was changed to Fort Anne in honor of the reigning sovereign.

Fort Anne is situated at the entrance of the world-famed Annapolis Valley amid scenes of the greatest beauty. It was a square earthwork with four bastions and surrounded by a dry ditch and embankment for musketeers, and a large part of it is still in good shape. The fort and the surrounding land has been set aside as a National Park and there are few more interesting or significant sites on the continent. No other has seen more dramatic and momentous events. The departure of the Acadians in the expulsion of 1755 immortalized by Longfellow in "Evangeline"—was an incident in its history.

Fort Chamblay, twenty miles southwest of Montreal on

a conspicuous headland of the Richelieu River, is another ruin of great value whose preservation has been assured by Government action. The first Fort Chamblay, built of wood by Jacques de Chamblay, a captain of the Carignan Regiment in 1665, was planned in order to resist the raids of the Iroquois and to serve as a headquarters for the settlers of the Richelieu country. The Red Men, of course, simply avoided the fort and carried on their depredations as before. In 1709 the present fort, a formidable stone structure, was erected to resist English aggression. It is interesting to note that the energetic colonists had already built the fort before the vacillating home government had authorized the undertaking. For generations Chamblay was one of the most important of the border fortresses. It was surrendered to the English in 1760. The Americans under Montgomery occupied it in 1775 and burned everything combustible when they left in 1776. The following year the fort was repaired, and in it American prisoners were incarcerated for the remainder of the war. During the War of 1812-14 Fort Chamblay was a base of operations in the Champlain country. The expedition to Plattsburg started from it. During the Rebellion of 1837 the fort was again used as a prison, and it was not until 1851 that it was finally abandoned as a military retreat. Subsequent to that it was neglected for some time, and was falling into ruin until the appointment of a curator in 1889 when preservative operations were begun.

Americans and Englishmen are inclined to make little of the War of 1812-14, which does not loom large in the history of their countries. But to Canada the war was of great significance. It must be remembered that a sweeping American victory would, in all probability, have meant annexation, and in such a case there would have been no Canadian nation to-day. A handful of trained Redcoats and hardy Canadian settlers ready to defend their homes at all costs, were able to successfully engage, time and time again, much larger forces of invading militiamen who had little heart in the enterprise. Such names as Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dam have almost as great a place in the heart of the Canadian as have Valley Forge or Saratoga in that of his United States cousin.

Many sites of events in this war, especially along the Niagara frontier, have therefore been marked by the National Parks Branch as well as by other Canadian agencies. One of the most notable is old Fort George, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, where a cairn has been erected to commemorate the Battle of Fort George, May 27, 1813. This was one of the most critical episodes of the war, and eventually resulted in the capture of the fort by the invaders who held it for seven months before being forced to retreat, during which time some very strenuous fighting took place in the vicinity. Parts of the fort are still in a good state of preservation, and descendants of the men who fought there in the opposing armies view them with pride full memories of the past, but happy in the conviction that never again will Canadians and Americans meet in armed conflict.



The Magazine, Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

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Rome

(By One Who Has Never Been There)

IN ROME there are many pitfalls into which the unwary tourist may slip. Do not, for instance, pause in the great area before St. Peter's and address your guide thus: "I want no more of your guiding. All you have done since we started is to get me to lie on my back looking at silly old paintings on the ceilings of churches. You haven't shown me one banana stand or one shoe-shine palace. And this is Italy, ye gods and armless goddesses!...What?...Why that was no shoeshine parlour; it hadn't even a mechanical band in it. And speaking of music, have you shown me Caruso's birthplace? What about Sacco, Vanzetti and Al Capone? Where does Caesar live?... Bah, you are a fraud!"

Such a speech, if it did not put you into a Fascist prison, would at least bar you from the best Roman circles.

Then, too, you should never, never, mention spaghetti, either by the roll or by the mile lest the leaders of the new order hear of it. And if you hear a mention made of this Viva Mussolini don't make a break by asking what musical show she is starring in. As a matter of

fact, she's a man; more than that, she's two men, for wherever you go you'll hear the Romans referring to her as The Deuce, which is the nickname for a two-spot, as any bridge player knows.

But maybe she is even more than twins. In fact I heard a story about a reporter (not Will Rogers) who, after receiving a statement from Mussolini, paused with pencil poised.

Reporter: And in which of your capacities do you say this, Signor?

Mussolini: I say it as minister of mines, as minister of railways, as superintendent of police, as commander-in-chief of the army, as grand admiral of the fleet, as a member of the assembly, as a member of the Fascist council, and as a citizen.... But why do you ask?

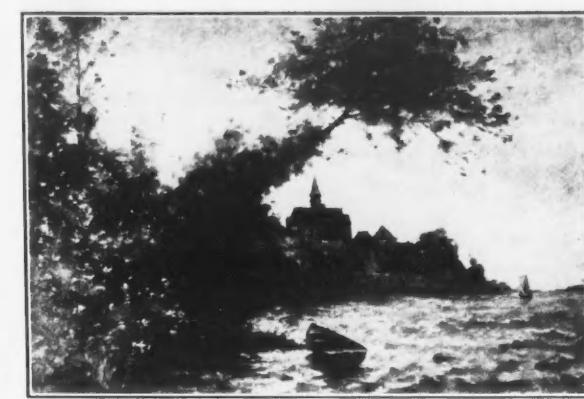
Reporter: Oh, just so George Bernard Shaw won't think you said it as a joke.

(Soft music, please.)

P. S. Don't forget to take a side-trip to Naples to see the mural painted by Charles Farrel, and the factory where they make all the Neapolitan ice-cream.

N.B. A lot has been written about the ruins in Rome. Don't be misled; they are nothing to do with Port Nelson.

— W. D. Storel.



Lake Scene.

J. B. C. Corot.

Oil on canvas, H. 22", W. 31".
Signed lower left, Corot.

Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot was born in Paris in 1796 and died in 1875 at Ville d'Avray. Studied with Michallon and Bertin in Paris. Travelled to Italy in 1826 and worked with Aligney. In 1827, at the age of thirty-one, he exhibited his first picture at the Salon of that year. One of the leaders of the Barbizon school. Medals of the Salon 1833, 1848, 1855; Exhibition Universale 1867. Diploma to memory of deceased artists 1878; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1846 and Officer of same 1867.

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PRINCIPAL



AT THE THEATRE

Caprice in London

THE more I see of American productions that have been transported to London, the more I regret that I have never been to New York, for to study at length the contrasts and likenesses of our method and the American, and to relate the two English-speaking theatres to the esthetic principles that govern them both, would be a fascinating critical exercise, writes Charles R. Morgan to the New York "Sunday Times". Without a wider knowledge of American acting than I possess, any attempt at a final analysis must fail.

Theatrical America generally comes to England in a haphazard and fragmentary way. We see American plays, but not as they were seen on the New York stage. We see American actors, but generally they are accompanied by an English-trained cast, and it therefore becomes dangerous to draw from their performances any sort of general conclusion about the American theatre. But now and then a complete American production is transported to London and we are given an opportunity to see your style undiluted with our own. "Porgy" was an instance of this; but "Porgy," by reason of its negro subject, was a play apart, and of little aid to critical analysis of the two Anglo-Saxon theatrical methods. "Caprice" is more generally useful critical material, for though the play itself is Viennese, the performance of the Theatre Guild Acting Company is, I imagine, fairly representative of American style in comedy.

Let me begin by saying that the play's first evening at the St. James's Theatre was an unquestionable success. There were parts of the first act that dragged a little, Miss Cahill's performance as Amalia seeming to be a burden upon it. Miss Cahill was deliberately sacrificing herself to her conception of her part. Amalia was a dull woman, contrast with Ilsa's brilliance, and Miss Cahill, conscientiously seeking the truth of character, played her dully. But oh, how dull! If I had believed in Amalia I should have borne the weight of her more easily, but to the end of the play I never felt myself to have entered into her mind. The author's clearness of thought seems to have forsaken him when he drew this portrait—or some confusion has entered into it in the process of adaptation. Was Amalia an earnest sentimental incapable of foreseeing the consequences of her acts? Was she a determined woman playing, as she supposed, the right card at the right moment? Why, in the end, did she yield so easily before Ilsa's attack, abandoning the field to her adversary? If the answer to the last question is that she was saving her son from Ilsa, I reply that no woman could have been such a fool as not to see that Ilsa preferred the man to the boy.

The truth is that Amalia's character is indeterminate, and that, because its outline is shaky, all Miss Cahill's attempts to elaborate it have the effect of adding to the confusion. But having said that, I have little more to say against the play. It is a sparkling entertainment. Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt and Douglas Montgomery greatly distinguish themselves; and, even more than any individual contained in it, the cast is collectively remarkable.

The play will succeed here. It is too gay, too unusual, too well performed for any possibility of its failing. But I doubt whether it will have a success comparable with that which it has enjoyed in New York—and this for a particular reason which is no one's fault but that of the Pilgrim Fathers. The scene and the behavior of the characters are Viennese. If the speech were English as it is spoken in England, we should have no difficulty in accepting the Viennese illusion. But that the actors speak with an intonation foreign to us creates a conflict of illusion. Their words transport us to America; we begin to think of this lawyer as an American lawyer and of young Robert as being on the verge of going to Harvard or Yale; then suddenly they do something that is plainly not American and we have to remind ourselves that outside the window the Danube flows.

The effect is momentary, but it remains an effort, and the repetition of it is bound to prevent an English audience losing itself in the play. In an American play acted by Americans, the same difficulty would not

George Rutz who, however, played the role of Calaphas with such perfection the last time the play was performed that it seems more likely he will be cast for that role.

Keener competition is on for the role of Judas which, after Christ, is considered the best in the play. Johann Zwink, undoubtedly the greatest actor in that role that ever lived, has been forced to step down on account of age. Guido Mayr, who played the role in 1922, may be chosen, but his relative Joseph Mayr seems to have a good chance, as his features apparently better fit the part. Andreas Lang, famous in the characterization of the Apostle Peter, was busy in his garden when the writer saw him. He is still hale and hearty and has apparently recovered from his recent illness, so he is again a candidate.

The balloting of the committee will be secret, and after that it is expected that the village will again bask in harmony with the single thought of making the 1930 play as fine as possible. According to the community rules, no person may refuse a rôle accorded to him, whatever his station in life and however small the rôle may be.

Meanwhile, a big improvement is going on in the village and in the theatre. The old roads are being repaired and new ones built. A fine motorway is under construction over the Echetsbacher Berg, which is Germany's steepest incline and which has kept many motorists away from the play. The theatre is being enlarged by 800 seats, bringing the total to 5,000.

The management of the forthcoming play is under the direction of Johan Georg Lang, who as the chief modernist is largely responsible for the recent changes. He is preparing for 300,000 visitors, during the season. Herr Lang says this number is necessary to compensate for the heavy losses during the inflation period.

New York Notes

HAVING been more or less quiescent since the unfortunate failure of "Rainbow"—a debacle over which the full quota of tears has now been shed—Philip Goodman is plotting a return to the theatre. He intends to place two shows in rehearsal on the same day, and names that day as Monday, Aug. 26. One of them, he says, will be the Vincent Lawrence comedy he has been announcing from time to time, the other will be a musical drama which, to go into a bit of direct quotation, "will be as big a departure from the ordinary musical play as was Rainbow!"

Mr. Goodman claims to have engaged Maxwell Anderson, and Otto Harbach as his librettists, and the industrious Rodgers and Hart as composer and lyricist. Mary Eaton, now in Hollywood, and Oscar Shaw will head the cast, along with—perhaps—Bobby Clark. All of them have been employed by Mr. Goodman before, the first two in "The Five O'Clock Girl," and the comical Mr. Clark in "The Ramblers." The dances will be by Jack Donahue and John Boyle.

The musical production is expected to open in Philadelphia on Sept. 30, and, if all goes well, come to a house in Forty-fifth Street about mid-October. Its action is laid in New York on a New Year's Eve, and that, as Mr. Goodman's henchmen truthfully assert, gives plenty of excuse for the mob scenes he hopes to introduce.

As for the Vincent Lawrence comedy, it is "Among the Married" and Mr. Goodman expects to direct it. It will require a cast of only four or five, and thus far John Halliday and Katherine Wilson have been signed.

By the simple process of keeping one's ear not too far from the sizzling pavements of Broadway, several rumors are to be heard. One is that the show in which Jack Donahue will achieve Ziegfeldian stardom will be musical version of Mr. McGuire's "Six Cylinder Love" which was announced, if memory serves, last season. Bobbie Arnst will probably have the rôle that was June Walker's in the stage play, although she was scheduled for "East Is West." They say that Mr. Donahue's vehicle will come along before the Gershwin version of the Shipman-Hymer play.

Still another report, this one whirling through the corridors of the Sardi building, is that Aarons and Freedley will put another Owen Davis, Rodgers and Hart musical show in rehearsal about July 25. In it will be Peggy Bernier, who was something of a success at the Paramount Theatre a week or so ago.

The Mayfair Theatre in Forty-fourth Street, which has housed everything from "The Seventh Heaven" to a chop suey restaurant, is now, judging by the flamboyant signs on its marquee, about to start life anew as a barber shop. That is not all; it gives promise of being considered different from the average barber shop. In charge of one John J. Reisler, better known as "John the Barber," it will have a cast of thirty-five shave-and-haircut experts and, according to announcement,

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twenty-five "Follies" girls who will be trained manicurists. Which may be one answer to the ever vital question of what becomes of all those "Follies" girls.

Bayard Veiller sailed last Wednesday night on the Aquitania with that play about pirates on which he has been busily collaborating these past few weeks with Becky Gardiner. Sir Gerald Du Maurier is planning to act in it, with Gilbert Miller as the producer. There will probably be a late August production, and Mr. Veiller just before sailing time was none too happy over the prospect of being away from rural Connecticut until September.

The excitement of the week beyond this will be provided by three of the Summer's most ambitious musical pieces—Mr. Ziegfeld's "Show Girl," Mr. Carroll's "Sketch Book" and Mr. Yecumans' "Great Day!" Both "Show Girl" and "Sketch Book" will open out of town this week—the former in Boston and the latter in Atlantic City—and on the word of the entrepreneurs, who solemnly insist there is no rivalry between them, both will be brought here immediately. If they just happen to come in the same night it will probably be set down as merely a Big Coincidence.

The story that Mr. Carroll will have a new, large capacity house on Broadway in the near future still persists. It will, those who know about his affairs insist, be just below Fifty-third Street, and in it he will produce a "Vanities," which will be played at \$2 or \$2.50 top. And that, they say, is one of the reasons why he is calling his incoming revue "Sketch Book."

Despite the hot weather, there is still show business of a sort in this town, but it is confined to half a dozen or so of the theatres now open. . . . Raymond Hitchcock, sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to travel, is scheduled to leave Chicago this weekend for Colorado Springs, where he will remain until September. At that time Mr. Tyler hopes to reopen Mr. Hitchcock's promising conveyance, "Your Uncle Dudley," in Chicago.

Mr. Tyler is still planning a Fall repertory season for Mrs. Fiske at the Klaw Theatre, which will then be known as the Avon—after the Avon Comedy Four, no doubt. At all events, Mrs. Fiske's season will be entirely comedy, and will include both new plays and revivals. Among the latter, "Erstwhile Susan" is being mentioned.

"Adam's Apple" expired at the Princess recently. At the end of this week Miss Barrymore in "The Love Duel" and the long lived "Skidding" will go their respective ways. The tiffs of Miss Barrymore will take her immediately westward, for she will open in Pueblo, Col., on July 8.

MUSIC

ONE of the greatest choral events ever held in North America was that held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on May 24 when over 4,000 voices took part. Choirs from eleven states were present as well as four choirs from Canada. One choir came from as far west as Denver, Colorado, which shows the genuine interest that is taken in choral singing in the United States.

This great concert was the fifth to be sponsored by the Associated Glee Clubs of America. The first concert to be held under the auspices of this Association was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, in 1924, with 540 voices; the second, with 850 voices, was held in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; the third, with 1,200 voices, was held in the 71st Regiment Armory, New York, and the fourth was held at the Sesqui-Centennial, Philadelphia,

in 1926, with 2,700 voices taking part. Any one who believed that the art of choral singing was impotent in North America would have had his doubts shattered had he been present at this super choral event on May 24. The whole concert from the time the singers were ushered to their places from twelve entrances by fifty marshals, while a march was played on four grand pianos by the guest pianists, until the last note of "The Prayer of Thanksgiving" was most impressive.

The programme, which was a particularly appropriate one, was as follows:

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Reaper's Song Davison
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Dickinson Sweet Canaan Redick

Morning Speaks-Baldwin

Associated Glee Clubs of America

Soloist—Annette Gilroy

(Metropolitan Opera Company)

Drums Meale-Salter

Lullaby Brahms-Zander

Prayer of Thanksgiving Kremer

greater than before. It was a great moment for the choir, for the audience, but most of all for Ralph Baldwin and Oley Speaks.

If there was any doubt that Canada can produce a male choir that ranks as high as those in the United States, a great deal of that doubt was removed on May 25, following the great concert in Madison Square Garden on May 24, when two sole Canadian entries in the male choir competitions captured second and third places in competition with twelve of the best male choirs in the United States.

In "B" section of this competition the Baltimore and Ohio Glee Club, of Baltimore, was placed first with 88% points; the Ottawa Temple Choir, Ottawa, second, with 87% points, and the Peterborough Male Chorus, Peterborough, third, with 85 points. (The Harmony Choir from Toronto took part in the concert but not in the competition.)

The test piece for this competition was "A Lullaby of Love," one of Keats' immortal poems set to music by Percy E. Fletcher. This is a short number, but a difficult one. A proper interpretation calls for outstanding ability on the part of a conductor, and a choir capable of effecting that interpretation. Apart from the technical difficulties of the music to surmount which each and all parts of a choir must rise to supreme heights, there must be an appreciation of the words. The solemnity, reverence, and seriousness embodied in the words must be brought out in the singing for a proper interpretation of the mind of the poet.

The two Canadian choirs entered for this competition should have stood so high is not only a credit to Canada but shows that the art of choral singing is not being lost sight of in Canada and that Canadian choirs will be serious contenders for any honor.

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ours that may be given in this direction.

The Ottawa Temple Choir was organized in 1924, and was recruited from Freemasons in Ottawa. The first concert was held that same year. Each year since 1924 one concert has been given in Ottawa as well as a few concerts in nearby towns. The Ottawa Temple Choir has also assisted at special Masonic meetings. Although there has been a considerable change in membership since its inception, there has been an improvement in the work of the choir each successive year, and its present high standard is due to the unrelenting training by the conductor, Cyril J. L. Rickwood.

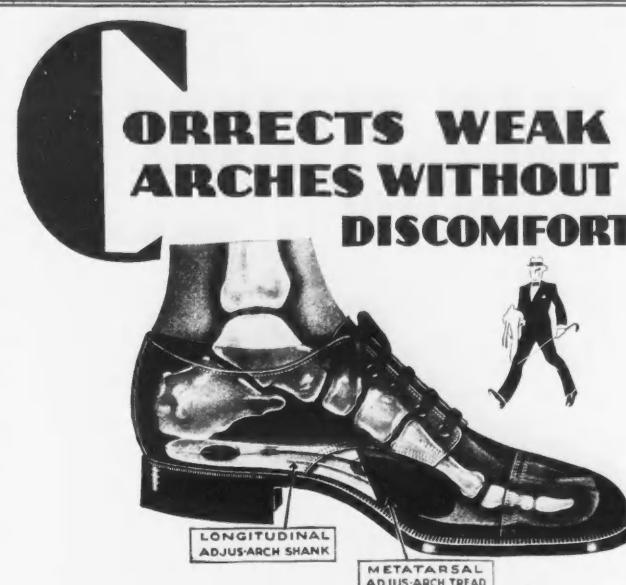
The New York competition was the first real test that this choir has had to determine its standing in comparison with other male choirs, and as it missed the highest award at the competition by only one point against some of the best male choirs in the United States there is every reason to believe that if it continues to improve the Ottawa Temple Choir will very soon be able to meet the challenge of the best in the United States.

The Ottawa Temple Choir may appear in Toronto for the first time during the autumn of 1929.

*

THE University of Georgia Summer school's presentation of opera on a civic plan is continuing this Summer with performances of "Rigoletto," "Lucia," "The Secret of Suzanne" and Gluck's "Orpheus." The singers include Thalia Sabaneeva, Malvina Passmore, Lydia van Gilder, Dimitri Onofrie, James Wolfe, Leo Hierapolis, Francesco Curci and Glenn Crowder Staples. The performances are being prepared and will be conducted by George Folsom Granberry, director of music in the Summer school. In "Orpheus" Greek dancers will interpret

(Continued on Page 10)



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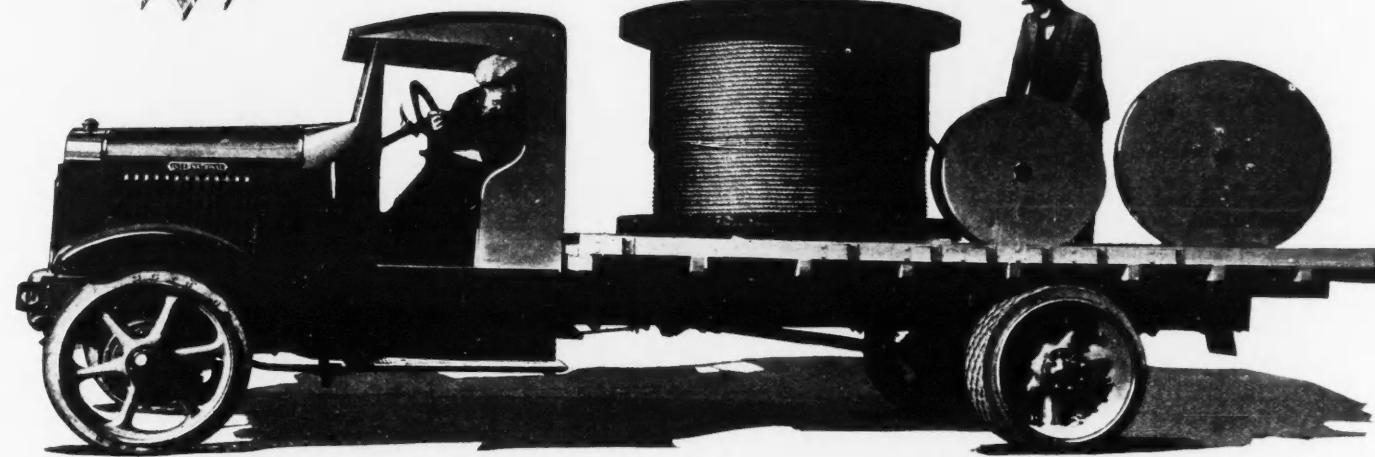
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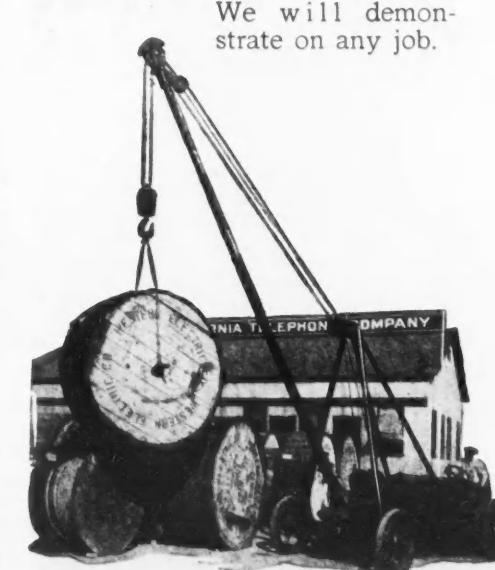
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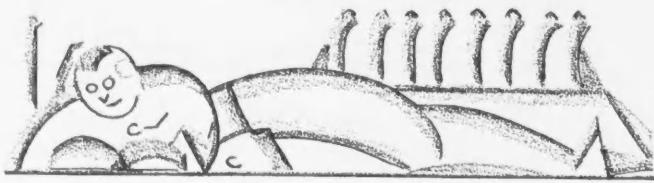


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THE BOOKSHELF

Apologia

Love, 'tis not I have changed. Your mirror lies

That shows undimmed the beauty I sang of old.

Your slender graciousness, your cool gray eyes

Alide, your hair is still a casque of gold,

But where are those high clarions that blew?

Before your going, and the phantom drum

That beat like pain through every thought of you?

Where is the splendour that struck the stinging dumb?

Oh, once you woke a radiance born of laughter

And stars and flame; and though it fades, estranged,

My heart that caught the gleam goes questing after

To the world's end. Lover, I have not changed.

Only . . . there was a pain, and that is over;

And you must turn to seek another lover.

EDGAR MCINNIS.

A Poet's War

"UNDERTONES OF WAR" by Edmund Blunden; Doubleday, Doran & Gundys, Toronto; 342 pages (of which 64 in verse); \$3.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL



FRANZ WERFEL
Whose novel of school life in Germany, "Class Reunion," has just been published by Simon & Schuster, New York (\$2.50).

A Cure for Souls

"VICTIM AND VICTOR," by John Rathbone Oliver, MacMillans, Toronto; 435 pages; \$2.50.

BY W. G. HARDY

MR. OLIVER'S "FEAR" brought him an enviable reputation. His latest book should gain him many more admirers. It is written in a simple and direct style and it is a compelling story.

"Victim and Victor" is the record of the intertwined lives of Michael Mann, deposed priest, and Claude Monroe, anatomist and psychiatrist. The "Odyssey" of Michael Mann, who won to ordination in the Anglican church only to be unfrocked and thrust into a savoury prison, is the central thread of the book. It is in the description of how, after his "descent into hell", Michael Mann clung pathetically to the hope of restoration to the clergy—a hope of which the fulfilment coincided with his death—that Mr. Oliver reaches his greatest heights.

The church was largely responsible for the tragedy of Michael Mann. But the author is too fairminded to rant against it. His portraits of individual clergymen are attractive and sympathetic. But his fairness serves to emphasize more relentlessly the difficulties and weaknesses of modern Christianity, which seems to have become in many cases, so eminently respectable and so closely connected with finance.

A few examples of the power of words in the hands of one who can bid them. The Old British Line of 1914 as seen in 1916: "Acres of self-sown wheat glistened and sighed as we wound our way between, where rough scattered pits recorded a hurried firing line of long ago. Life, life abundant, sang here and smiled; the lizard ran warless in the warm dust, and the ditches were trembling quick with odd tiny fish, in worlds as remote as Saturn". A trench maintenance party: "They made themselves comfortable in cellars, and went to and fro in the exact and ordinary manner of the British working man. One, by turns, stayed at home to cook, the others kept the line tidy, and left no staircase, recess, nor buttress unbattered. They enjoyed this form of active service with pathetic delight—and what men were they?

and administration that there is little room in it for the spirit of its Founder.

Although the book leads out from and back to Michael Mann the picture of how Claude Monroe, himself a bishop's son, found his way back to peace with God through his association with the deposed priest is a splendid piece of work, all the more splendid because it is so unobtrusively and yet so deftly done. Claude Monroe first came into contact with Michael Mann when the latter had become a "mental case". This casual meeting led to the doctor's attempt to bring about the restoration of his patient to the priesthood. In "the years between", through the help of the priest, the physician cured many who came to him, sick in mind. The account of the uncanny way in which Michael Mann solved the troubles of these patients makes fascinating reading. One recalls that the author is himself an eminent psychiatrist.

"Victim and Victor" is one of those books which seems, like the great Greek tragedies, to produce a "catharsis of the emotions". Mr. Oliver is himself a classicist and this shows itself in his lucid style and in the sureness of his touch. One might venture to suggest that there is little differentiation between the styles of Michael Mann and Claude Monroe, although this, of course, may be intentional. When the deposed priest, too, gets his crucial interview with the bishop one feels that he tosses his chance for restoration overboard with a promptness which scarcely matches with the picture that has been painted of his trembling hope of being a clergyman once more. But these are only minor notes. The great theme of the book comes out full and clear. It moves with the inevitability of Fate and it plucks at the heart at every stage.

Mystery Stories

"THE HOUSE IN TUESDAY MARKET," by J. S. Fletcher; Knopf, Longmans Green, Toronto; 282 pages; \$2.00.

"THE RANSOM FOR LONDON," by J. S. Fletcher; Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto; 309 pages; \$2.00.

BY A. R. RANDALL-JONES

IT HAS been my lot to read nearly all of F. S. Fletcher's detective stories, and, from that vantage-ground of experience, I am inclined to pronounce "The House in Tuesday Market" to be almost, if not quite, the best detective yarn that he has yet spun. I say "as yet" advisedly, for this author's output is so prolific and so prodigious that it is quite on the cards that another "hair-raiser" from his fertile and facile pen may have wrested what I take to be its supremacy from that on which I am now commenting before these lines have seen the light" (as they say in the critiques of portentous seriousness).

Somewhat or other, the small English county town—I had almost said the typical small English county town, but for the notorious fact that a dull respectability, rather than horrific mystery, is the prevailing hallmark of most of these places, so charming to visit for a day or two and so unutterably boring to make one's permanent home in—makes the ideal setting for a Fletcher detective story. This is the setting he has chosen for "The House in Tuesday Market".

As is usual with Mr. Fletcher's stories of crime detection, there is (to put it mildly) a sufficiency of plot in this novel. The embalmed body of a man who had mysteriously vanished some



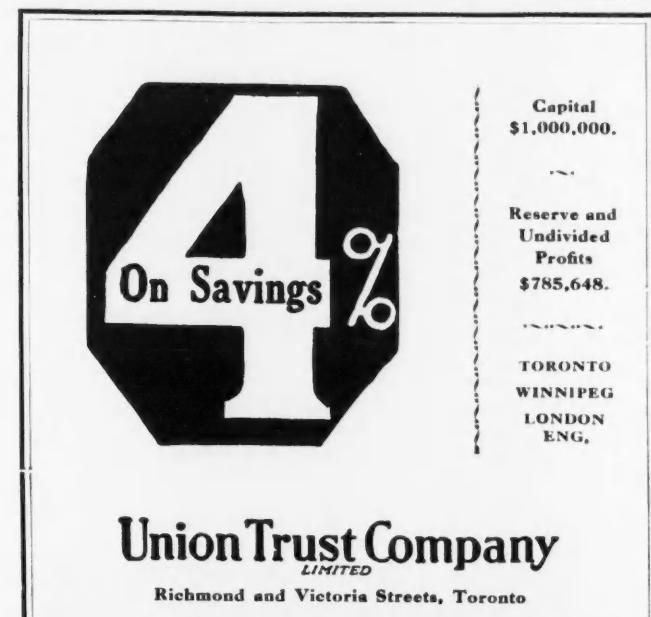
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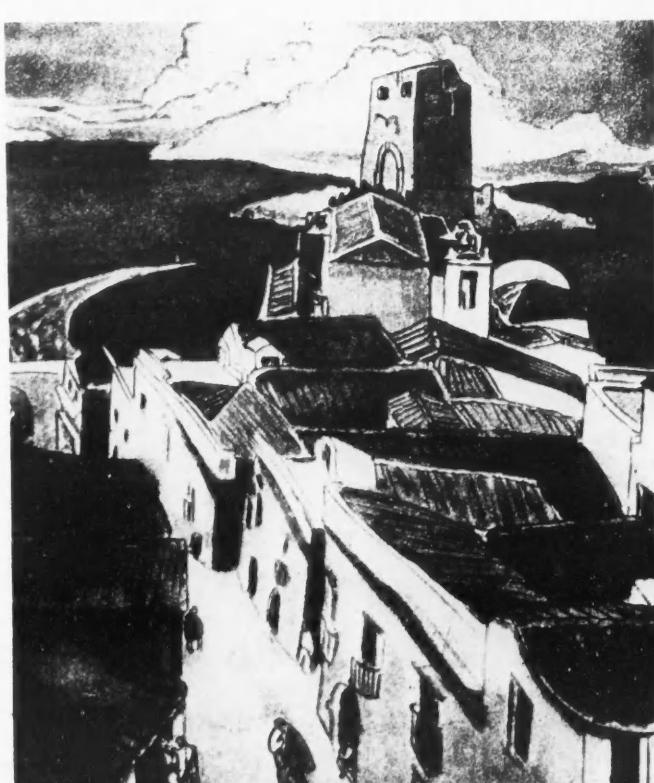
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ten years previously, is found in the window-box of an old manor house which a newcomer to the little country town has purchased recently. All the circumstances point to "murder most foul." But the question as to who is the murderer—or murderess—is not so easy of solution. One clue—a slip of paper on which a feminine hand had written three significant words—is forthcoming. But this clue seems to point in more than one direction, and, in his usual masterly way, Mr. Fletcher manages to tangle up the skein to such an extent that the reader unfamiliar with his methods may well be pardoned for doubting whether it will ever get unravelled. However the damning scrap of paper eventually leads to disclosures which indicate that the slayer was either a man who had since died himself or else a man who suddenly expires in the witness-box in the Assize Court!

"The Ransom for London," also by Mr. Fletcher, is not, to my thinking, anything like so good a detective story as "The House in Tuesday Market." The plot is well woven and certainly more than amply complex and complicated. But it seems to me to lack that basis of reasonable possibility that is essential in this form of fiction if it is to grip one's mind with the necessary intensity.

The plot centres around high political personages in Great Britain. A British Premier is threatened from a mysterious quarter with a catastrophe no less than the annihilation of London, unless the trifling ransom of ten million pounds sterling is paid to the threatener. Moreover, the latter give disconcerting proofs of their ability to make good their menaces. The Premier dies—as well he might with such a sword of Damocles suspended over his head! But the dire threat is repeated to the other members of the Cabinet who, in their turn, become distraught with terror—as well they might. Happily, to nearly every fictional cloud of this kind there is a silver lining. In this case, the mysterious villains are foiled in the nick of time. And London, happily, still stands where she has stood for centuries—and without any mere bazaar of ten million pounds sterling—the addition of the term "sterling" always seems to give an added impressiveness to an impressive amount!—having been paid as the price of her continued existence.

Sin of the Law

"THURMAN LUCAS", by Harlan Eugene Read; MacMillans, Toronto; 418 pages; \$2.50.

BY W. G. HARDY

THIS book takes the stuff of melodrama and interweaves it with reality. The sins of the law send Thurman Lucas, a giant in body but a child in mental development, to learn from criminals in a penitentiary while his sweetheart, Viola Baird, is left to fend for herself and her unborn child. Fate steps in on Thurman's second escape from prison to make him believe that Viola is dead, and Fate intervenes again when, in Nevada, he comes upon John Easterbrook and gets from him a knowledge of gold mining and a new religion. Thus regenerated Thurman, under an assumed name, becomes the "King of the Desert", respected far and wide and possessed of fabulous wealth. The march of events, not unconnected with the appearance of two of his vil-

lainous prison associates, brings his son, who has been adopted into a wealthy family, into contact with him and, at long last, reunites them both with Viola Baird. It is needless to add that she is at the point of death.

So far we have had melodrama pure and undefiled. But, although Mr. Read may have used melodrama for the skeleton of his book, the flesh is of a different substance. Thurman Lucas appears to me to be somewhat unreal. But Viola Baird lives and captures our sympathy. The reader will feel for her as she finds a hard livelihood in a knitting works of the first years of our century and, upheld by her love for Thurman Lucas and by her affection for her child, refuses all temptations to take the easier way. Nor will his sympathy ebb as he sees her forced to consent to the adoption of her son and, at a later date, willing to sacrifice herself again in his interest. Mr. Read has called his book "Thurman Lucas". But it is really the story of Viola Baird.

Most of the other characters in the book also bear the stamp of reality. The portrait of Viola's benefactor, Mollie Weston, who from a demonstrator of hosiery becomes a prostitute, is an attractive one. So, too, is the description of the "good" lawyer, Judge Gross. The picture of the living conditions of the day also smacks of authenticity.

"Thurman Lucas" is, apart from some of the vagaries of its plot, well and simply written. It has its defects but the elements of reality in it make it a book that the reader will not soon forget.

Changes in Poetry

WITH the death of Bliss Carman passed a poet who belonged to an era and had much to do with creating it, says a writer in the New York "Times." Born in 1861, he did not begin to write until the greater figures of Victoria's reign were already moving toward their nadir. Their influence on the younger generation of versifiers was on the wane. Especially on this side of the Atlantic was it lessening. America was on the eve of a poetic awakening. Poets substituted the robin for the skylark; and others of the fauna of North America were being taught to walk on metrical feet. The flora of the New World was suddenly seen to be as beautiful as that of the Old. The lyrical spirit likewise experienced a change. American poetry took on buoyancy; it assumed an air of camaraderie. Critics began to talk of poetry's "pagan revival." But these poets had no well-defined philosophy; if they were pantheists they did not think of themselves as such. They imagined no metaphysical bond between themselves and nature; they merely asserted that nature was their playfellow, their boon companion.

Another phrase became current: "poetry of the open road." Man was to be a sort of glorified tramp, dancing, not plodding, down the way of life, with bay-leaves in his hair. Bliss Carman and his friend Richard Hovey brought out their series of "Songs From Vagabondia." Their verse immediately became the ritual of a cult. Young men and maidens hurrying from college classes, hied them to the fields and woods to read, to recite, and not infrequently themselves to write poems of the



From an illustration by Alexander King for the American edition of "Black Opium," a collection of fiery and poetic tales written by Claude Farrere a quarter of a century ago and now translated by Samuel Putnam (Nicholas L. Brown, New York, \$10).

open road. Canada acclaimed her poet son. He was unofficially established as the Dominion's Poet Laureate. Canada had bred other poets, among them the gifted Archibald Lampman, whom death early took away; W. W. Campbell and Dr. Drummond. But her "Vagabondia" poet, her author of "Low Tide on Grand Pre," was accorded foremost place.

How time will deal with his poetry and with the transitional move-

ment of which he was a part, it is too early to say. Much of the verse seems hasty and too easily satisfied with facile beauties. It appears almost too debonair in the way it waves a careless hand to life. But that hand swept away some poetic cobwebs if it did nothing else. In the fresh hopes of these lyrists sentimentality had no place; and so concerned were they with this world that another had little interest for them. They did not fear to take a square look at death. Stevenson, no doubt, aided their courage, especially by his "Requiem," with its simple closing,

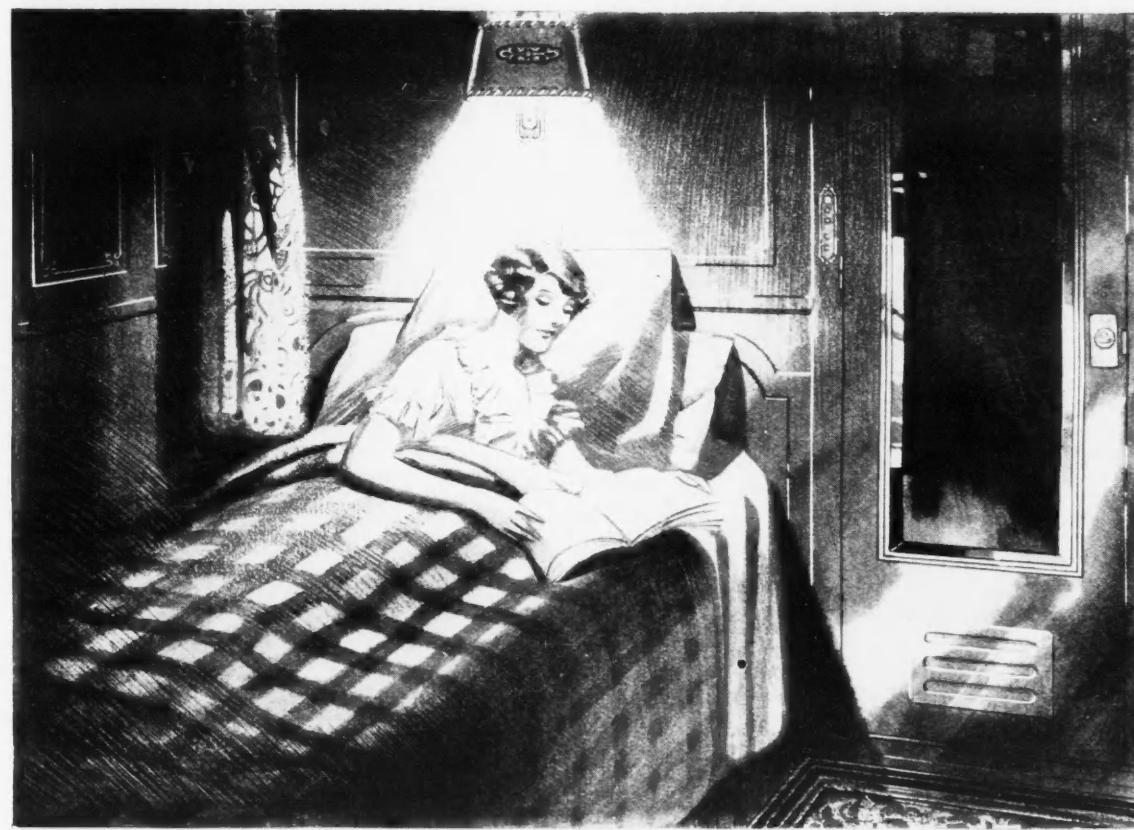
Home is the sailor, home from the sea;
And the hunter is home from the hill.

A sort of stoicism, that was lyric as well, became the poet vogue. For finality of expression in the "Envoy" for their followers, this creed found the American poets of the day, and to the "Songs From Vagabondia."

With the Orient in her eyes,
Life, my mistress, lured me on.
"Knowledge," said that look of hers,
"Shall be yours when all is done."

Like a pomegranate in halves,
"Drink me!" said that mouth of hers,
And I drank who now am here
Where my dust with dust confers.

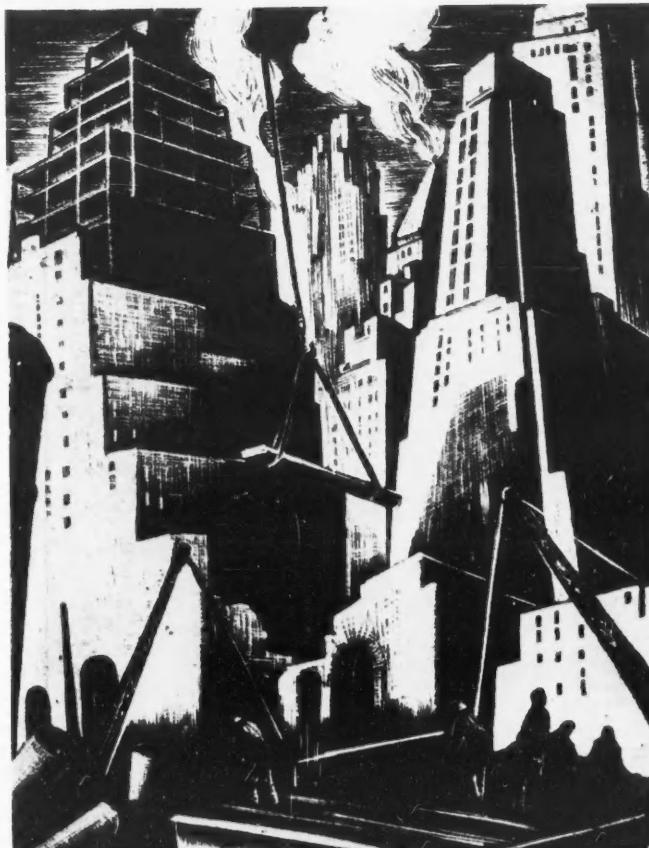
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HOLBEIN PORTRAIT DISCOVERED
One of the most charming works by Hans Holbein, Court Painter to King Henry the Eighth, has been found in the Marquess of Cholmondeley's collection by his wife and fully authenticated. It has been at Cholmondeley Castle for centuries and the identity of the title is unknown.

MUSIC

(Continued from Page 7)

the action, while the choruses are sung by unseen singers.

In these productions at the University of Georgia the chorus is recruited from the student body and the orchestra from the music department. Stage decorations are furnished by the art department.

GLORIA PALMER, a sixteen-year-old violinist of Toronto, has met with gratifying success in New York. Miss Palmer, an employee of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been studying at the New York College of Music. At a recital at the College recently Miss Palmer's playing won highly favorable comment from the critics and she received two magnificent offers to go on the vaudeville stage. These Miss Palmer refused, stating that her ambition is the concert stage and to that end she plans to continue in intensive study.

THE 1930 International Festival of Contemporary Music will be held at Liege and that of 1931 at Oxford. An interesting contrast between ancient and modern will be offered at the former city, since the Société de Musique is giving a festival of ancient music on the same occasion. The jury which will select the "contemporary" works consists of Max Burting (Germany), whose Third Symphony was heard recently at Geneva; Jacques Dervé (France); Francesco Malipiero (Italy); Erwin Schulhoff (Czecho-slovakia); and P. A. Pisk (Austria).

NEW YORK'S first skyscraper art gallery is nearing completion. In fact it was inaugurated at a preliminary affair last week, arranged in honor of Nicholas Roerich, the remarkable Russian artist and traveler, who has just returned, after many hazards, to this country. The handsome structure is on Riverside Drive, replacing the old building in which for several years the Roerich Museum, the Corona Mundi and the International Art Centre were located. These will all find breathing space in the big apartment house, whose first three floors are devoted to their various activities. The floors have been laid

Note and Comment

MR. DICKSON KENWIN may find it necessary to abandon his special six weeks' summer course in The Art of the Theatre scheduled to commence on July 2nd. It does not seem likely that it will be possible to conduct the course owing to the Bloor Street widening operations, which Mr. Kenwin hoped would have been completed early in July.

The plans of the Academy in relation to the course will be stated definitely on July 4th and if the course is cancelled, all students who have enrolled will have their fees refunded to them without any obligation on their part to advance their instruction to a later and more convenient time.

Mr. Dickson Kenwin is still receiving applications for the six weeks' course and will continue to do so until July 4th. If the course is cancelled all fees paid will be returned after that date.

NOTHING But the Truth," adapted from the famous stage play of the same name which was written by James Montgomery, will bring Richard Dix to the Uptown screen to-day. Dix plays the role of the young man who makes a wager that he will tell nothing but the truth for one whole day. It is, of course, much more difficult than he supposes and his day is indeed filled with many hazards, and Dix pulls surprise after surprise with his artful pantomime. He speaks with

out to the best advantage, and there will be plenty of room above for future expansion as that becomes necessary.

*

THE management of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company announces the engagement of Mary Garden for several appearances next season. She will make her first appearance with the company early in the season in Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." The combination of the financial and artistic resources of the Curtis Institute of Music and the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, made possible by the affiliation of the two organizations, is expected to result in an extended season of increased activity. Other singers already engaged include John Charles Thomas, Chief Caupican and Eleanor Painter.

Mr. John G. Graham, whose school of art in Toronto has closed for the summer, sailed on June 14th for Scotland where he will tour, visiting England before his return in the fall.

A Daring Enterprise

Awoman is to try to cross the North Sea from Scotland to Norway in a forty-five mile an hour motor speedboat next month. She is Mrs. G. M. Stewart, holder of many motor-cycle and cycle car records on the Brooklands and Monthley tracks and the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Stewart, also a famous racing track motor cyclist. The boat which is to undertake the trip—650 miles across one of the roughest parts of the North Sea—is an all-British pro-

duction. Mrs. Stewart, accompanied by her husband and a mechanic, expects to do the journey in about 14 or 15 hours, arriving at Stavanger just about breakfast time, having left Aberdeen after tea the night before.

No wireless transmitting set will be carried, but there will be a portable set for picking up bad weather reports in case it should be necessary to alter the course owing to bad conditions.

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together: our virtues would be proud, if our faults whip them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.—Shakespeare.

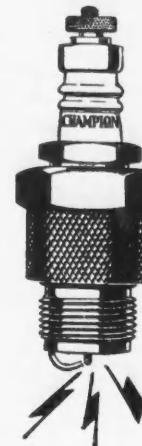
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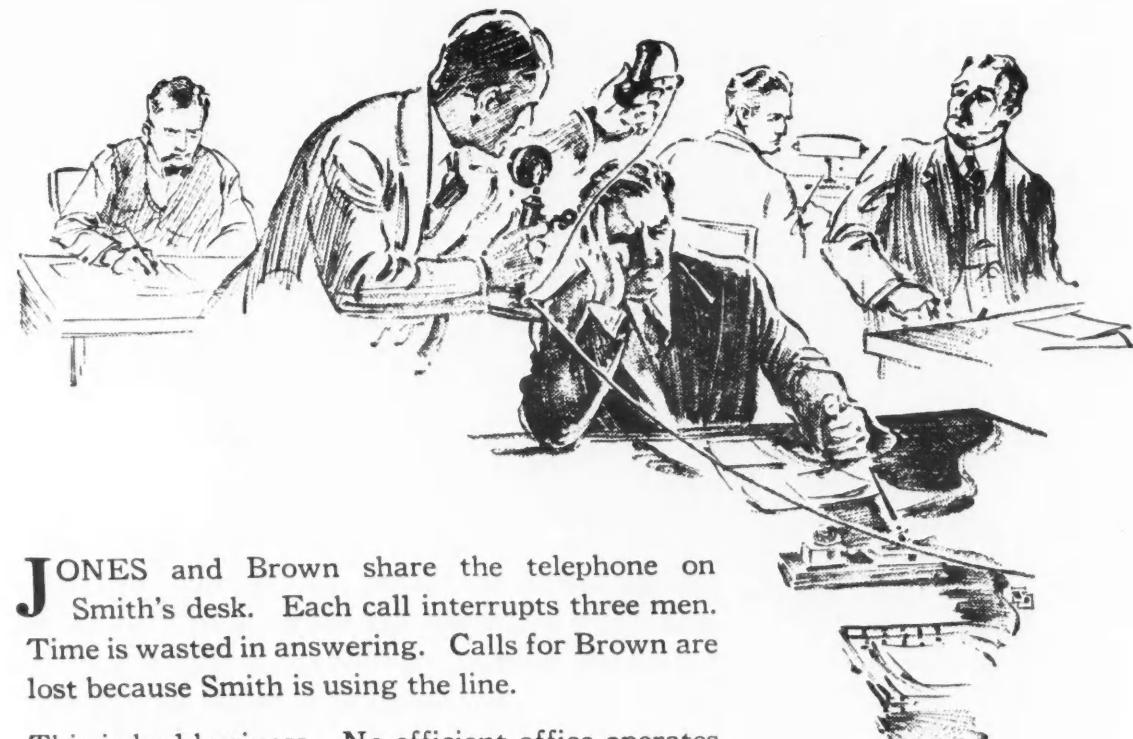
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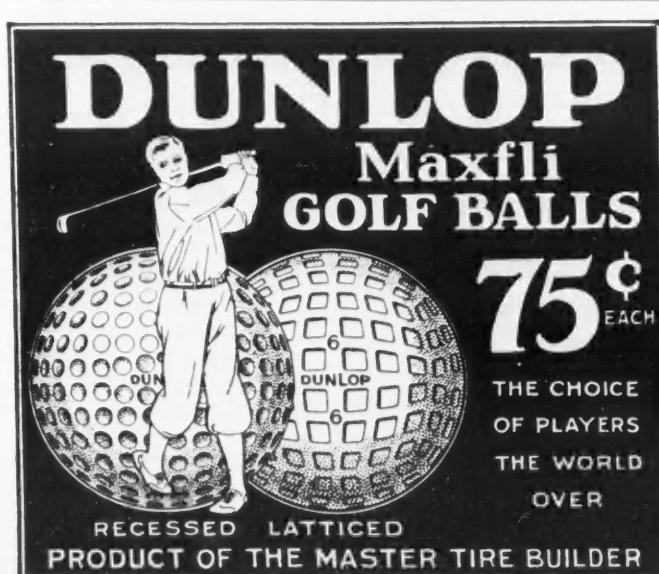
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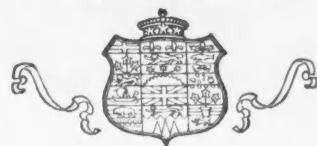
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A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND VISTA
Cavendish Rocks on the north shore of the garden Province, one of the most picturesque parts of Canada. Small caves abound in them.

Cocktails and France

ONE of the most notable aspects of the Americanization which has beset Europe in late years—the increasing vogue of the cocktail—has just been brought formally to the attention of the French Academy of Medicine. In the opinion of Professor Guillain, an authority on neurology, who addressed the Academy on the subject, the cocktail has become a genuine danger.

It is a phase of what is regarded in France as the American peril, upon which a good-sized library has been written in the last few years. Those who have read French newspapers in recent months have been made abundantly aware of the menace of the American motion picture, for example. It is a menace because it is so popular with the French public that the French film producers cannot compete with it, and consequently must appeal to the State for protection. The American motor car is admittedly a menace for similar reasons—because it is so well made. And if American capital is likewise a menace, as certain English investors recently proclaimed, it is because it is so plentiful and ubiquitous.

The same is true of the cocktail. In America it so happened that, almost coincidental with the official proscription of all alcoholic beverages, the cocktail acquired an unprecedented social importance. And Europe, which, to the outspoken dismay of the more conservative, now eagerly seizes upon American fads, good and bad, promptly took to the cocktail. That is, certain fashionable circles in Europe which could afford it did so. For the evils produced by the cocktail, as outlined by M. Guillain, form a distinctly class phenomenon.

Alcoholism, said M. Guillain, while decreasing among the working classes in France, was increasing among the wealthy. The reason, he found, was the cocktail, which induced undue excitement, gastric troubles, depression, epileptic attacks, and was the direct cause of numerous motor accidents. Professor Serpent corroborated him, agreeing that the cocktail was responsible for a considerable number of maladies. It was pointed out that many young women were victims of the cocktail habit, and it was suggested that if an appeal to reason did not suffice it would be necessary to prohibit such dangerous drinks.

In a French cook, emerging from his kitchen, as he sometimes does, to see how his guests are enjoying his creations, should find them drinking cocktails before tasting of his poulet cocotte, he would feel like going back to his kitchen and putting arsenic in the next course. Nothing could offend him more deeply, unless it be the smoking of a cigarette between dishes, which is also looked upon as an atrocious cocktail.

For in France the cocktail is regarded as a menace to the ancient art of cookery, in which the French admittedly excel. Its sharpness dulls the palate and makes one incapable of fully appreciating the fine qualities of a culinary masterpiece, and the French are disposed to assert that a people who knew how to cook would never have invented the cocktail. Professional wine tasters in France do not smoke, and genuine gourmets condemn the cocktail.

Wine, whether cooked with the food or drunk while eating, contributes an aroma and a flavor which enhance one's sensibility to the eighth art, as cookery is sometimes called in France; but the cocktail is considered a crude stimulant which deadens the powers of appreciation. Its popularity in certain limited circles in France is attributed to a decline of French taste, a weakening of French traditions

which resulted from the shock of the war.

IN many parts of Paris, sometimes even in remote quarters where no Americans ever go, the sign "American Bar" may be seen upon the awnings of cafés. In Vienna a "bar" is a large cabaret, with singing and dancing. In Berlin it is often the same thing. In Paris it is just a plain bar, where the pretense is made of offering American drinks if anybody wants them and where the cocktails are often poor imitations. In many cases, if one walks under the awning bearing the name "American Bar," one does not even find a bar. For the name has come to be a fad. Like many of the "English spoken here" signs on Paris shop windows, it is a polite bluff.

In the nineteenth century in France the smart thing to do was to ape the English. Nowadays it is fashionable, in some respects, to ape the Americans; and the cocktail party, between 5 and 7 o'clock, has begun to attain something of the status of a social institution, especially in circles where French, English and Americans habitually mingle. In Angoulême and Toulouse they probably do not know what cocktails are, nor to speak of cocktail parties; but in cosmopolitan Paris, and at the seaside and mountain resorts regarded as fashionable, the cocktail has come into an established vogue and given rise to the admiring observations of MM. Guillain and Serpent.

It is as hard not to be a Pagan at Delphi and Eleusis as it is not to be a Christian at Wells or Iona.—*Dean Inge*.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

women's section



TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 29, 1929

Canadians at Buckingham Palace

These Ladies Were Presented to Queen Mary, at the Recent Courts Held by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, London, Eng.



MISS HELEN TAYLOR
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitford Taylor in the gown worn when presented at the May 10th Court. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were former Ottawa residents and have been in France for the past six years. Miss Taylor's gown was a Patou model of pink satin.



MISS KATHLEEN GIBBONS
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, of Toronto. Miss Gibbons wore a lovely gown of white and silver brocaded taffeta, with a close-fitting bodice of net and taffeta, a flowing skirt, and silver and lame train.
Copyright Photo by Dorothy Wilding, London.



MRS. R. HEYWARD EASTHORPE, OF HAMILTON
Who was among the Canadian ladies presented to Her Majesty, Queen Mary, at Buckingham Palace, on May 10. Mrs. Easthorpe is here seen in the beautiful gown she wore on this important occasion.
Photo by Bassano, Bond Street, London.

To Woo and to Wed

The Origins of Our Bridal Customs of Today

By MARJORIE ELLIOTT WILKINS

WHILE the Western world is ringing with the jubilant strains of "Here comes the bride", the Orient chants its marriage song to the burden of "Here comes the bride-groom." Here our press devotes pages to describing the charms of our lovely brides, the frocks they wear, the bewitching pictures of nuptial groups. But the Orient differs in the custom, even while the institution of marriage is universal. At a recent wedding in China of a couple who had each received some Western education, a Chinese paper depicted the interesting event to the extent of several columns. It did not even mention what the bride wore!

When we go to a modern wedding this summer, and we sit as a guest and watch the bride's father giving his exquisitely clad daughter to the man of her choice, we wonder how it came to be that she should be given in marriage. We wonder, too, why she wears a veil, and carries flowers, and why there are bridesmaids and a best man. And later, after there has been a charming ceremony, we wonder why there should be a reception, a bride's cake, and a gathering of friends. How it came to pass that we should throw rice and rose petals and old shoes after the obviously happy pair. And who began this custom of a honeymoon? And, why did the bridegroom present his sweethearts with an engagement ring that lovely moonlit night several months ago when she merely said "yes" to his simple question? And, he presented her with a ring at the altar. Why?

The beginning of our numerous customs of wooing and wedding is tremendously fascinating, and their comparison with the habits of other lands is quite enlightening.

Marriage must have had its origin in the early dark before civilization first threw the rosy shafts of dawn across the world. Giving in marriage was antedated by taking in marriage, and the marriage service came later still. We wonder when the idea of courtship first entered the consciousness of men and women, but it must have been early in the growth of our race. In the tribes of the most primitive peoples the young woman finds some means of attracting her man, whether it be filling wood-like hair with mud or bedecking her person with a superabundance of trinkets. And it is not unheard of that a man of some nearby tribe will manage to perform some of his most marvellous feats of prowess before her admiring eyes. The savage man may have torn the claws from the animal he had just killed by a brute force only slightly greater than that of his prey, and thrown them to the woman of his choice. Who knows? Only by looking through the eyes of their contemporaries can we judge their romance, if such it was.

Originally the universal method of marriage was by capture, and this has lingered in pretence in many modern countries. In Greenland it is very bad form if a girl does not put up a good pretence of wanting to run away from her future husband. There is very little actual marriage ceremony in the icy isle, and no rejoicing and feasting, so the more apparent the bride makes her refusal, the better pleased are the spectators.

The politely clad best man, whose chief importance at

a modern wedding with the exception of seeing that the bridegroom turns up properly dressed, is to dance with the pretty bridesmaids, had his origin in a very real undertaking. He used to be a very necessary person, and that probably, is the reason that he was called the "best man". Long ago, in those stormy days, when a man wanted a wife he had to go out and capture her. Frequently it was not an easy undertaking. Her family were loathe to part with the girl. Perhaps they had their own opinions as to who would make a valuable son-in-law. At any rate, it was customary to put up a decidedly healthy scrap before letting her go. This is where the duties of the best man were imperative. It was his task to beat off the girl's relatives until such a time as the bridegroom had managed to carry his bride beyond their reach. Frequently both bridegroom and best man did not get away without a few forceful blows from the assailant party. But, they were more accustomed to blows than are the best men of to-day. And, a captured wife was a sort of trophy, and as such was highly prized.

The origin of the quaint custom of throwing old shoes may have two sources. Quite naturally the relatives of the bride who was taken by capture were angry. They did their utmost to prevent a successful getaway by hurling rocks and other handy missiles. This may be the origin. Or else, as some English legends have it, it was the signal that the bride's father had given up his authority over her, that he had passed it on to the husband.

Romance did not enter into courtship until the struggle for existence slowly merged into the stream of civilization. An heretofore unknown tenderness developed in the breast of the young man who might shadow the hut or tent of the lady of his dreams. The girl herself began to realize that she had a heart as she twined garlands for her hair, hoping meanwhile that "her man" would chance along the stream whereby she sat. The giving of gifts originally expressed the idea that one gave a part of himself, and so, with the dawn of romance, lovers presented one another with gifts, a tangible evidence of their affection. The exchange of gifts is a very ancient rite, and in certain tribes, even to-day the highest token a woman can give of her love, is to present her lover with the garland from her hair. But the gifts gradually took on more lasting forms than that of flowers which, no matter how lovely to-day, would be faded to-morrow, so like the swift blossoming and decline of some of the maidens in those hot countries where the custom was prevalent.

Where did the engagement ring have its origin? Perhaps it, too, is but a lingering evidence of the ancient custom of presenting gifts to one's beloved, although time has added to its portent. The lovers of long ago used to pledge their troth with a broken coin, each keeping a part. The ring was an even more binding token, and frequently rings were exchanged as an actual announcement of formal betrothal, which in former times was more binding than an engagement to-day. Some legends have it that the diamond received its glory in the fires of love, and that this may account for the traditional popularity of the diamond as an engagement ring.

And where did the wedding ring originate? It is hard

to say. We must trust to conjecture to a large extent. The earliest women wore circles of woven cord about their wrists and ankles. Later these cords became bracelets of iron or brass or bronze. They were symbolic of capture and possession, and were traditionally very binding. Not always have wedding rings been fashioned of gold and platinum as custom dictates today. Many metals have been used for the magic circle. In London, during the disgraceful period of Fleet marriages, it was not uncommon to use a brass curtain ring. Leather and rush have been employed, woven into the treasured token. Not always has the bride been the happy possessor of her wedding ring. When poverty prevented the bridegroom from buying a ring to keep, it was often necessary to borrow one for the occasion. But no matter how they were fashioned or what the material, wedding rings have always been circular, betokening something which was round and without end.

The daintily clad bridesmaids who are only second to the bride herself as an attraction at a modern wedding have their counterpart in many Eastern countries, where they share in the seclusion of the bride. Only in our Western civilizations do they enjoy the privileges which the modern girl of the occident considers her due. After the necessity for capturing a bride became obsolete, the pretence was retained, and frequently friends of the bride attempted to capture her from her husband. These friends were known as bridesmaids, and their merry scraps were not the serious affairs which originated the best man custom.

The bridal gown of white is readily traced. White has ever been the colour of purity, and its significance is evident. The veil is used as a covering for the entire face of women in many Eastern countries, although the custom is giving way to the force of Western influence. A quaint custom exists in Afghanistan. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and groom take their places sitting side by side on a floor mat, the bride with her face still completely covered. A mirror is held before the pair, and the bride's veil is removed. The two see each other for the first time reflected in the glass before them. In historic times, it was believed that the veil typified the subjection of the bride to her husband, an idea which is very prevalent throughout the entire history of marriage.

The only origin we can find for the popularity of the orange blossom is the fact that certain English poets believed the orange to be the "golden apple" which June presented to Jupiter on their wedding day. Perhaps this is why the orange blossom is said to signify happiness.

The earliest marriage ceremonies consisted of eating and drinking together. This was an ancient custom for conferring favour, and was a token of friendship and kinship. It is said that the wedding cake had its origin in Rome, where it was eaten at the weddings of nobles and patricians, and was broken over the bride's head as a symbol of plenty. Our native Iroquois Indians had a wedding cake, and small, sweet cakes are used at practically all the oriental marriage feasts.

Throwing the bride's bouquet has a quaint origin. Several centuries ago in France, it was the smart custom

to sie the bride's garter, which was considered a token of luck. Of course, wise brides frequently had an extra garter to avoid too much confusion. For a while in England it was customary for the bride to throw her stocking, but as this was difficult to accomplish with a crowd of friends all trying to capture the lucky thing, clever brides thought of an idea of throwing their flowers. So to-day the modern bride throws her beautifully made up bouquet of roses and orchids and valley lilies. And the lucky girl who catches it is said to be the next to wed.

"And the happy couple left for their honeymoon by motor . . ." We see the notices in all the daily papers. The happy couple left for their honeymoon back in those barbarous days when the groom captured his bride by sheer force, although there were no motors to leave in, and no newspapers to record the fact. Then, it was absolutely necessary to go into hiding until the anger of the bride's people had somewhat abated, and so we have at least one origin of this happy holiday. The name may have originated with the Scandinavian custom for the bride and bridegroom to drink a sort of wine made from honey for a month after their marriage. The throwing of rice is typical of many lands, and is symbolic of fertility and plenty. Rose petals denote happiness in Japan.

And so after the prettiest bridesmaid has caught the bouquet, and after the happy couple have left for points unknown, we look at the gorgeous array of gifts, and we talk about the bride's lovely things and all the showers which her friends gave for her.

Doubtless the hope chest had its earliest beginning in the dower chest, in which the little bride-to-be of long ago put all her treasures. Even as little girls it was customary to set for the happy day, to make both clothes and household linens. Fashions did not change then as now. It was the chest of her hopes.

From Holland comes the first bridal shower. Once upon a time the e was a pretty little Dutch girl whose lover was a very poor miller. The little Dutch girl was broken-hearted because her father said that she should have no dower if she married the penniless young man. And all her friends were interested in the love affair, even as people are interested in a love affair of to-day. So they put there clever little white-capped heads together, and they thought of a brilliant plan. Each one would give something to her friend, some article of household furnishing, or a piece of newly woven cloth, or a plate, until she had a wonderful dower. Very likely she married her beloved miller, and they lived happily ever after. At any rate, girls have been giving showers to their friends ever since, whether they need the assistance or not. It has become a delightful social function, and, it is a happy method of giving trivial yet useful gifts to a bride.

The custom of giving gifts to those about to marry is by no means limited to the Western world. In the East, this is an important part of the program. Gifts are exchanged by the parents when the betrothal is arranged, for it is not customary in China and Japan, in the countries of Southern Asia or the Antipodes, for the bride and bridegroom to arrange these matters for themselves. The exchange of gifts is a token of acceptance at a wedding in the Malay states; when the bridegroom offers the bride some betel to chew she accepts him by accepting his gift. Perhaps the consistent giving of gifts is a throw-back to the days of marriage by purchase.

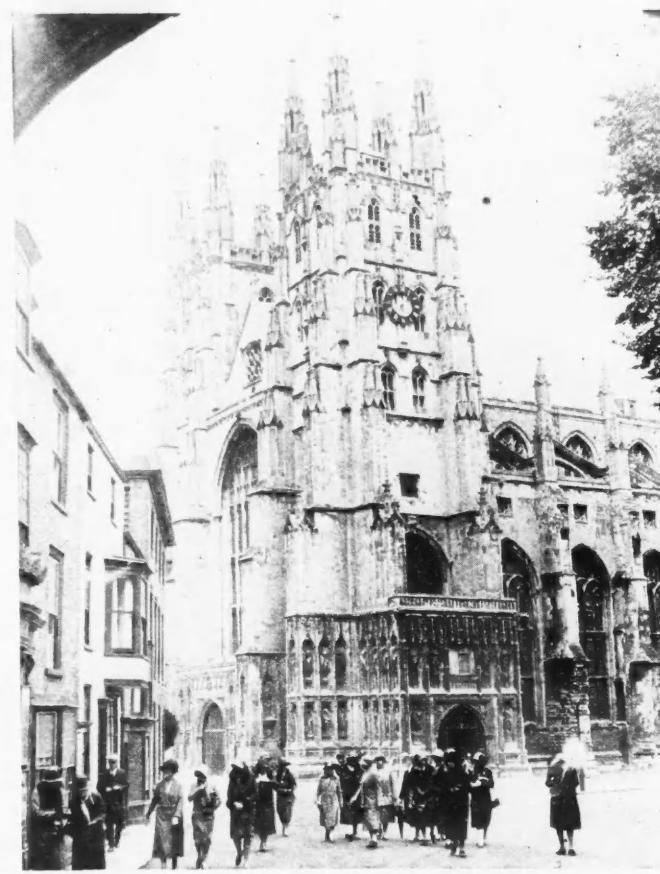


The Onlooker in London

Sir William Tyrrell's Peerage

THE barony conferred on Sir William Tyrrell, H.M. Ambassador in Paris, marks the apogee of a notable career in diplomacy. His personality is little known to the public, because he is one of those diplomats who prefer the reality of power in Whitehall to the glitter of Ambassadorial rank abroad; and until he succeeded the Marquess of Crewe in Paris last

year, he had never held higher rank in a foreign post than that of Second Secretary. But as Private Secretary to Lord Grey of Fallodon from 1907 to 1925, and later as Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, he wielded very considerable influence in the shaping of our foreign policy. He may indeed be regarded as the author of the Locarno pact. It was an open secret that when Lord D'Aberton made known his intention to leave Berlin, Sir William Tyrrell could have had the Berlin Ambassadorship for the asking. He decided wisely to wait for Paris. There he is well known and



A GLIMPSE OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL
The annual Festival of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral was recently held. The Association called the Friends of Canterbury, consists of people who are prepared to take some share in caring for the Cathedral and preserving it for posterity. The picture shows a number of the friends of Canterbury leaving the great Cathedral after looking over it.

has always been looked upon by the Quai d'Orsay as a friend. He had too much to do with British policy from the conclusion of the Entente down to the outbreak of war to be looked upon with equal favour in Berlin. It was said of him that at the time of the occupation of the Ruhr he did not see eye to eye with his Chief, Lord Curzon, in taking up an attitude of disapproval towards the action of the French Government, and that if he had had his way the period of strain in Anglo-French relations which followed the occupation might have been avoided. Sir William is an Irishman by blood, and comes from that family of Tyrrells which figured so largely in the Gunpowder Plot.

*
London's Vanishing Mansions

IN THE past quarter of a century the famous houses of noble families have been disappearing rapidly from London. Some of these historic mansions have been put to less distinguished uses, but most of them fall into the hands of the speculative builder—who is concerned only for site value. Devonshire House and Grosvenor House have gone, to make room for blocks of luxurious flats, and this field of enterprise looks so promising at the moment that other houses of a similar type are likely to meet a similar fate. Lansdowne House is in the market; Winchester House has just been sold for £100,000 to be rebuilt as a block of offices, and there is an unconfirmed report that Norfolk House has been sold for the erection of flats. Norfolk House is the most imposing residence in St. James's Square, and one of the most notable of the great mansions of London. For nearly two centuries it has been the town residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, and seven Dukes of the line have lived there. In Old Norfolk House, part of which stands behind the present 18th century building, George III, was born and christened; his parents were tenants of Old Norfolk House for a time, and their tenancy was marked by some very lively revels. The present mansion was built by the ninth Duke of Norfolk in the middle of the 18th century, and Horace Walpole vividly recorded his impressions of the brilliant gathering of "all the earth" assembled by the Duchess for the housewarming.

*
A Naval Anniversary

PRESSURE of other events and interests has made the commemoration of the thirteenth anniversary of the Battle of Jutland even quieter than in past years. Here and there a war memorial has displayed a wreath.

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Golf, the Preserver

DEMOCRACY is indeed coming into its own in these days when high taxation is proving an intolerable burden to private owners of large estates. The stately homes of England are no longer the exclusive preserve of an ancient and aloof aristocracy. More and more they are becoming abodes for the comfortable middle-class, who can pursue their vocations in the city and in their leisure hours lead a new kind of communal life in retreats which for hundreds of years have slumbered in secluded places. Yet this transformation in the English countryside is being effected without loss of dignity and charm. It is golf which is proving the preserver of rural beauty. Many an historic mansion has been saved from destruction and its spacious lands from building "development" by the new passion for country life free from the cares of housekeeping. Selsdon Park Golf Course, which this week has been formally opened by members of the British and American Ryder Cup teams, must be unique in its possession of two such mansions as Selsdon Park and Selsdon Court, both perfect examples of period architecture—the one Tudor, the other Queen Anne—and both now residential hotels. The course is the work of J. H. Taylor, and its 6,300 yards of springy turf five hundred feet up in the Surrey Hills offers entrancing vistas of hill, dale, and woodland that can hardly have changed since the days when Queen Elizabeth was frequent visitor to the ancient manor which was the property of her Master of The Horse. From the first tee, indeed, the golfer drives off almost from beneath the shade of a magnificent cedar that was planted by the Virgin Queen. Keen golfers may find one drawback to the course, viewed merely

*

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For fares, etc., apply to all railway and Steamship agents or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Children

I love these little people; and it is not a slight thing when they, who are so fresh from God, love us.—Charles Dickens in the *Old Curiosity Shop*.

ONLY A SHORT TRAIN RUN TO THIS FAMOUS VACATION LAND

You make a good choice when you select the Kawarthas Lakes for your holiday this year.

The Kawarthas chain is near at hand, and is easy to reach without wasting valuable vacation time. Reasonably priced hotels abound throughout this balsam-laden land. Plenty of excellent fishing and aquatic sports and pleasures. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent for descriptive booklet and complete information.

Land of glad to-morrows,
Canada our own,
Daughter of Britannia,
Be thy glory known!
Deeds of glowing valour
Crowd thy story's page;
Noble parts await thee
On the world's new stage.

that this was no ordinary wanderer.
"You're a vagrant," he said decisively.

"Of course I am," she replied brightly; "last month I stored all my furs in the Klondyke, put away my ermine robes in a Yukon chest and decided to take a birthday trip across the continent. You know I'll be sixty-two next week."

"You don't say so," ejaculated the Inspector. "Why, you're only a young thing yet."

"Young!" echoed Miss Canada, her eyes lighting as she looked across to the Macdonald monument, "I'll always

CLOCKS were striking the very witching hour, when Inspector Blank of the Toronto Police Force made his way across Queen's Park on a June night. He was whistling gently, to keep up the courage of any stray member of the force who might be on his dangerous beat in the precincts of



JOHN ROSS AUGUSTINE
Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Augustine, of Kitchener.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

Wycliffe or Victoria College. As he approached the Simcoe statue, he was horrified to perceive the white-clad form of a woman stretched on the moist grass with her head resting on a stony base.

"Another drunk," muttered the Inspector, "and sound asleep as I'm an Irishman." He laid his hand kindly but firmly on the shoulder of the slumbering lady, and said in a strictly professional way, "Come now! Move on! You've no business here."

"Dear old Toronto!" the lady said lazily, slowly arising without any sign of embarrassment. "It always sends me to sleep. You see, I've just come from the West and Jasper Park is so bracing. I was in Hamilton this morning and the two cities in one day have been too much. As you say, I must move on."

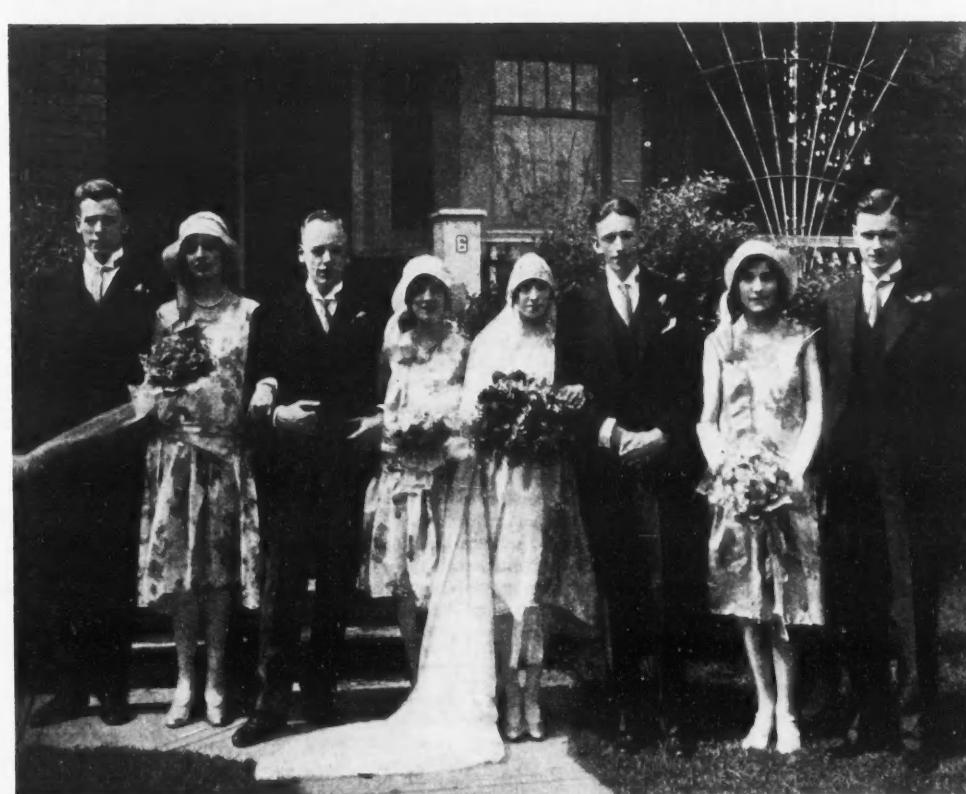
"Who are you anyway?" said the Inspector curiously. Then his native gallantry asserted itself. "You're far too good-looking, my dear madam, to be wandering about all by yourself."

"I," said the woman dreamily, "am the Spirit of Canada."

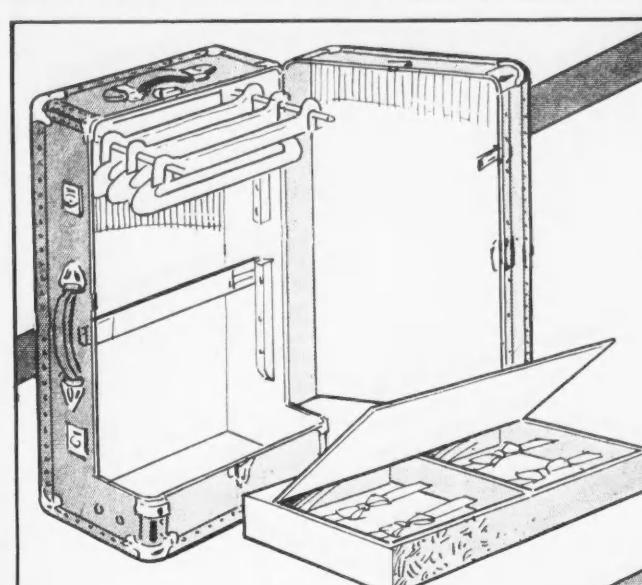
"Spirit!" said the officer sternly: "it's home brew you've been after taking."

But he looked at her harvest yellow hair and her eyes that were brown like oak leaves in autumn. Then her laugh rippled along like a cascade in Muskoka and he realized

All malice is little compared with women's malice.—Ben Sira.



MR. AND MRS. RALPH BENSON WINLO AND THEIR BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mr. Harkey Skeay, Miss Beth Winlo, Mr. Warren Skeay, best man, Miss Dorothy Wilkins, maid of honor, the bride, Mrs. Winlo, formerly Sylvia Louise Wilkins, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilkins of Toronto, Mr. Ralph Benson Winlo, the bridegroom; Miss Erica Mundy, Mr. J. Gordon Cooper of Swift Current, Sask.



**THE NEW
LUGGAGE**

*Easy to Pack—
Convenient to Carry*

Wardrobe Suit Case

THE "TOUROBE," it's called (at left above) and many a globe trotter will be ready to bless its convenience, compactness and fine, sturdy five-ply construction. There's room enough, as you see, for suits, frocks, shoes and lingerie, yet it's not too large for motor car or aeroplane travel, being 32 inches long, 9 inches deep and 20 inches wide. In taupe or blue finish. Price \$25.00.

For Shoes, Hats, Frocks

"COMPARTMENTO"—at left—an excellent wardrobe case for a week-end or to supplement larger luggage. When not in transit, it can be hung on a hook in the clothes closet. Covered with brown leather fabric it is lined with matching corduroy. Size 21½ inches square. Price, \$25.00.

**T. EATON CO.
LIMITED
TORONTO
CANADA**

ORIENTAL PLUSH —The Supreme Motor Car Upholstery



**Particular Women Prefer
Oriental Plush Interiors**

The choice of appointments in fine motor cars is governed by the preferences of women whose tastes are authoritative. Thus it is significant that McLaughlin-Buick, Chrysler, Oakland, Studebaker, Pontiac, Viking, Oldsmobile, Durant and Chevrolet have all chosen Oriental Plush as the upholstery fabric in their enclosed cars.

You can now have this luxurious

material in the enclosed models of any of these cars (except Chevrolet Coach) without extra cost, if you specify it when purchasing. Insisting upon Oriental Plush assures you of upholstery that will retain its sunny sheen as long as the life of your car, without evidence of wear or loss of beauty. The Oriental Textiles Company, Limited, Oshawa, Canada.

**ORIENTAL PLUSH
Its Beauty Lasts**

WATERLILIES may be planted in good loam mixed with 1/3 its bulk of April or May. The tropical ones are almost any pool where the soil well-rotted cow manure all prepared planted later when there is no danger can be 12" to 2' deep or more (de several months before planting, if frost in late May or June, pending on the kind of lily). A con-possible. Firm the soil, cover with 1". Waterlilies should have plenty of crete pool with overflow and outlet of sand and plant one plant in each sun, water, and rich soil. They do the kind ordinarily used, and the box at the surface of the mud. not like a stream or spray of water soil is put in boxes 3-4' square. Use Hardy kinds may be planted in running all the time.

Hotpoint
PERCOLATOR

A CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT

Youth's Greatest Charm May be Yours

The cap-stone of the maiden's beauty is her complexion. Thousands of women of all ages have good skin and could have a lovely complexion if they took proper care and proper treatments. Such blemishes as Pimples, Blackheads, Rashes, Red Nose, Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, Poison Ivy, Eczema, etc., yield to the lenient influence of our famous:

PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

This preparation is harmless, and it brings back the fresh, young pink-and-white skin of youth. Used and praised by lady patients from coast to coast for 20 years. We will send a bottle, with full instructions to any address on receipt of price, \$1.00.

HISCOCK INSTITUTE, LTD., 61F College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Cuticura Soap

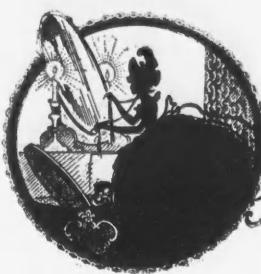
Mother's Favorite
for all the family



CLEANSES and purifies the skin and when used daily, assisted by Cuticura Ointment as needed, it prevents little skin and scalp troubles from becoming serious. Soap 25c., Ointment 25c. and 50c., Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address Canadian Dept.: J. T. Wait Company, Ltd., Montreal.

THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



YES, they have really come, the summer days, of which we were almost in despair. Now, that they are here, let no one grumble about the heat, for we have certainly waited long enough for our good old summer time. I am enjoying every heated minute of it, and only wish that such golden sunlight could last through the year. We are told that stocking-less girls have been parading Yonge St. in Toronto which used to be the Ever-so-Good. Now sleeveless gowns are all very well—unless your arms are beefy or scrawny—but stocking less legs are entirely another matter. They are neither pretty nor decorous and we hope they are not going to be the fashion—except for the seaside or the camp. The stockings and shoes this summer are of such delightful shades and styles that there is no temptation to go without covering for feet and legs. It is curious how brown persists as the popular colour, from a shade just a little deeper than cream to the richest real brown. Then there are such charming shoes. Of course you see the conventional black, with an occasional pair of smart black-and-white shoes. There are ever so many beige shoes, the useful tan shoe is always with us, and there are dainty shoes of nigger-brown suede. Then there are the cool-looking shoes of grey, from a pearl tint to one of batishue hue. There are also blue shoes, red and even green. These are rather alarming for street wear, and it would be better to reserve them for the dance or the formal tea. On a warm day, nothing looks more charming than footwear of white or silver. I remember how lovely Maude Adams

looked in "A Kiss for Cinderella" in that fairytale gown which she wore to the ball—which was a misty mingling of blue, gray and green, and altogether delightful. Also, there were silvery hose and silver slippers—which were not easily forgotten, as Maude Adams has the daintiest foot that ever went to a party. Titania herself, must have bestowed it upon her.

So, if you wish to feel cool on one of these sultry July nights, just have a good bath and a thorough powdering of softly-perfumed talcum powder. Then there may be application of a cream to the face and a dusting of your favourite face powder. Of course you will not forget a touch of perfume on ears and eyebrows and a few drops on the hair. Then you will don a gown of blue or white, or the coolest of green, with shoes to match, and go forth to eat pistachio ice cream and drink iced coffee.

* * *

THE beautiful heroine in any romance is equipped with long eyelashes. But it is not easy for the average woman to obtain such aids to beauty. As a modern authority says:

Curiously enough, from five-foot shelf of beauty literature we learn less about eyelash culture than any other item of importance to woman. From this we might assume that beautiful lashes are a gift of the gods. And I am not a little persuaded that this is true in cases of their unusual length and beauty. However, certain laboratories have worked on the subject conscientiously and have sent forth products that many women find gratifying. The laywoman's knowledge

consists chiefly of one well known remedy—pure vaseline. No eyelash aid, however, works overnight miracles. You must be a consistent daily devotee of whatever tonic you choose.

Gently pulling the eyelashes is said to act as a massage and strengthen the hairs. Clipping the lashes to promote better growth is one of those debatable methods, with as many for as against the operation.

The same high grade of health that sets a scalp to blossoming fruitfully also raises the tone, quantity, and quality of the eyelashes. There are tiny hair roots at the base of the lashes, and there is an oil supply attached to the hair roots that depends upon a healthy blood stream and a well governed system for nourish-



A SLEEVELESS GOWN
A sleeveless gown of navy blue faille with a deep hem of braid on picador. Novel cuts of white petersham and buttons of crystal.

ARGOSY PATTERN

Women everywhere gave three cheers when 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate created the PIECES OF 8 (Trade Mark Registered) idea two years ago. Instead of the usual, short-handed half dozen of each piece, here was a silver service with a full eight of each in the essential knives, forks, and spoons . . . Now, for 1929, 1847 ROGERS BROS. steps ahead again. The new PIECES OF 8 set comes in a Paris designed modern-art silver-and-gold tray as illustrated. \$52.60 brings you this famous 34-piece set of the world's most illustrious silverplate, with the tray included! You can see this new 1929 PIECES OF 8 set at any silverware counter, or write for booklet C10 to Dept. E, International Silver Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Three Piece Tea Set
\$87.75

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SILVERPLATE

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

a detachable mirror on the under side of the cover, and a flat removable tray just below it. Underneath this tray is a semicircular revolving section. The flat front side carries a comb, buttonhook and shoehorn. The curved side, when revolved, discloses a series of upright jars, bottles and toothbrush holder. The two corner spaces at the back, left by the circular cut of the inside section, are filled adroitly by hairbrush and clothesbrush. The bag is very smart in black cobra, in pigskin or in colored *écrasé* leather.

Most of the beauty specialists make travel kit boxes for their clients, ranging from the small inexpensive paper or metal boxes with a few overnight preparations to the most elaborate leather cases that open out into min-

ature dressing tables and include the elegancies of the toilet. One case includes a make-up apron to protect the clothes. One is in the form of a leather roll. One is fitted with aluminum containers.

Correspondence

Ruth. You have such a beautiful name, with the meaning of pity and mercy. And I hope you have brown hair and dark eyes, for Ruth should be a brunette. Such a sweet story is the tale of Ruth, and she actually was chummy with her mother-in-law. The affection of which you complain is caused by indigestion or some disturbance of the liver, rather than by any superficial skin trouble. If it continues, I should certainly consult the family physician, for there may be some small malady which can easily be set right in time. In the meantime, take a dose of bicarbonate of soda and milk of magnesia every day. The latter is now put up in the form of tablets, for the convenience of those who find the liquid preparation too sticky. Then, after your digestion is behaving properly and your liver is acting like a perfect lady, you may turn your attention to lotions and creams and emerge from all your troubles with an unblemished and rose-and-white complexion.

* * *

IN THESE days of summer travel, the following advice and information will not come amiss:

Comfortable shoes for walking and for sitting for long stretches in trains or motors will do as much for your face as a wrinkle plaster. A pair of tinted glasses for motoring or ocean traveling will help prevent red lids and blood-shot tired eyes. Loose cotton gloves will save your manicure on a dusty journey. A net coiffure cap to wear at night will make your manicure last longer.

Long motor or Pullman trips are often destructive to muscle and digestion. Touristing sometimes exercises your legs, your crudity and your peacock book but may overlook the diaphragm and chest. You'll miss your golf, your weeding or your electric vibrator. So don't dash off without a good exercise schedule which you'll be able to follow easily.

Most women like to carry all their toilet necessities in one case. Some like the fitted suitcase or overnight bag which will hold toilet articles, cosmetics, nightgown, slippers, negligee and jewellery. Others like a smaller case which does not hold night clothing but does carry a complete outfit of toilet articles and containers for toilet preparations. One of the smartest is rectangular in shape, with the handle at the top. The cover lifts up and the front drops. You then see

Katherine. If your hair is "real chestnut," of course you wish to keep it shining and luxuriant. That shade is so rare that it is a great pity when chestnut hair is bobbed. Whenever I hear of chestnut hair, I think of the Tennyson heroine, Katie Willows, whose charms are thus described:—"Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand;

Her eyes a bashful azure, and her hair to gloss and hue the chestnut when the shell

Divides threefold to show the fruit within."

Yes, I'll admit an old-fashioned taste in liking Katie Willows. I have sent you a prescription for a hair tonic which several have found worth while. Of course the hair differs very much with constitution and temperament. So, a hair tonic which works wonders with one person may be almost a failure with another. Nervous persons, for instance, are frequently troubled with falling hair. Then, of course, there is the daily massage of the scalp which helps wonderfully. I am sure that daily care will soon restore your chestnut locks to that rich beauty which they should possess. Do not, for a moment, despair of restoring your crown of glory.

* * *

Lavinia. Where did you get the beautiful "lavender-and-old-lace" name? It sounds like the Olivia and Sophia of "The Vicar of Wakefield." I hope the

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

The Children's Hair
Your child will have lovely, healthy hair if you use Evan Williams Shampoos regularly.
Buy "Camomile" for fair hair, "Graduated" for brown or black hair.

Imported from England
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMERS LIMITED
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Evan Williams
HENNA SHAMPOO



OFFERS YOU...

Fresh water and deep sea fishing . . . bathing, paddling, sailing and yachting . . . surf swimming . . . golf . . . sightseeing . . . one of the newest store houses of historical treasure in all America . . . and a easy climate. Daily trains, or easily reached by excellent motor roads. Come this summer!

Write for information and illustrated brochures.

GRAND HALIFAX CARNIVAL
August 7, 8, 9 and 10.



Soft, creamy food has damaged our gums.

How Ipana and massage build sturdy gums.

SOFT, fibreless foods and creamy sauces, which have broken down the resistance of our gums, are incessantly present at parties, teas and dinners—and in our own homes, too.

This food, devoid of roughage, stripped of fibre, has lulled our gums to sleep. They have become soft, tender. They easily bleed. But there is one simple way to ward off "pink tooth brush", to keep the mouth healthy, the teeth white and gleaming, the gums in perfect health.

Massage your gums with Ipana when you brush your teeth. Hundreds of the best dentists specify that the massage, as well as the brushing of the teeth, be effected with this superb modern dentifrice. Its content of ziratol, a recognized antiseptic and hemostatic, has a toning and strengthening effect upon the gum walls.

Ipana deserves a 30-day trial
We gladly offer a ten-day tube in the coupon, but we recommend your starting with the full-sized drug-store tube. For ten days are too short to permit a fair test of Ipana's virtues to your teeth and to your gums.

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., LTD., E-21
1239 Benoit St., Montreal, P.Q.
Kindly send me a free tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Post. _____

members of the family do not call you Lavy. You ask me what perfume I think suited to you. I am sending you a list of "light" perfumes from which you may select a suitable one. Do not try a "heavy" or Oriental perfume if

Are women becoming lovely. Personally, I think they are. And the causes? Surely the awakening of Eve's mind, her wider interests, her more active mental life.



you are a blonde and bear the old-time name of Lavinia. A face powder of a light flesh tint would be advisable. I certainly should not use powder, if your complexion is clear and you have not been in the habit of using powder. A light dusting of powder on a warm day, to remove the shine, is all that is necessary. You are evidently rather afraid of the use of face powder and consider it a risk. It is surprising and rather pleasant in these days, when compacts are flourished in public, to hear from a woman who is a stranger to powder and rouge. I do not advise the use of the latter (unless the skin is sallow), but powder is a necessity most of us.

Eve's Changing Face

THIS year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition which has just opened has a large proportion of pictures of modern women. That is only one feature of what will probably be criticised as a mediocre show, but which is really quite a high-standard one.

What particular interest attaches to these portraits aside from intrinsic merit. Personally, I think it is the types of faces portrayed, and the inferences that may be fairly made from them.

After viewing the Show, I came to the conclusion that Eve's face is changing, definitely changing in texture, contour and moulding.

The Academy Show makes clear to the observant what otherwise might well be overlooked in a drawing room of modern women. It shows the remarkable change of which I will now give my personal impressions.

Let me take you first to a gallery of 18th century portraits of women. What is the predominant characteristic of these beautiful faces? It is first, restfulness and tranquil repose, serenity. These faces suggest ancient gardens where life flows softly by, ease and sheltered love.

They are oval, for the most part, unlined and, for all their loveliness, perhaps a trifle insipid to modern taste.

Now to a modern show, whether our own annual Show at the R.A. or the Beaux Arts of Paris. What does one see? First impression: alertness and intelligence. The eyes are more alive, the foreheads have more character, the mouths are more mobile.

It is movement caught at momentary arrest; it is a dormant dynamic energy. There is almost a hint of eagerness in most of these beautiful eyes, and everywhere these canvassers are informed by a quality of awareness and intelligence.

Less womanly, they are, in the old-fashioned way. And this change is not to be dismissed altogether by changes brought about in the general effect by the modern method of hairdressing and dress. The costumes, here and there, are unfeminine; so, too, the slender boyish figures. But in the contours of the faces themselves one marks a change.

Eve is still Eve, but she has lost her insipidity and has changed it for a face mobile and beautiful, keen and with a hint of misterliness. Most marked of all is the change in women who hunt much; they have about their well-chiselled features the classic suggestion of Diana, rather than the baby-grace of a Lady Hamilton of Greuze.

About Tweed

TWEEDS first developed from the rough hopsack cloth which the inhabitants of the Shetland Isles used for their clothing. When sportsmen made their way north of the river Tweed for the excellent golfing, fishing, and shooting, they discovered that the homespun of the crofters was more suitable for strenuous sports wear than their own clothing and they accordingly adopted it and brought back to English society where it has become a standard fabric for men and women alike.

Tweeds were first called "twill's" or "tweeds" in Scotland, until a careless warehouseman wrote the name "tweel" as "tweed". This new name was immediately adopted by the manufacturer because of its association with the river Tweed. It has been used ever since that time.

Real hand-spun, hand-woven, and hand-finished tweeds cannot be obtained in fancy colors. They are made from the fine wool of the moorit sheep, and since they are not dyed, they can be had only in light moorit, white and gray. The designs include twills, herringbone, plain, diamond, and broken diamond effects.

Of the two homespun tweeds, Shetland and Harris, Harris is the rougher and therefore more suited for strenuous sports wear. Heather mixtures are found in Harris tweeds; blue and brick-brown, light and dark fawn, but no high, bright colors.

The motorist who forgets every interest except his own is really as anti-social a unit of society as the burglar.—Mr. H. A. Tripp.

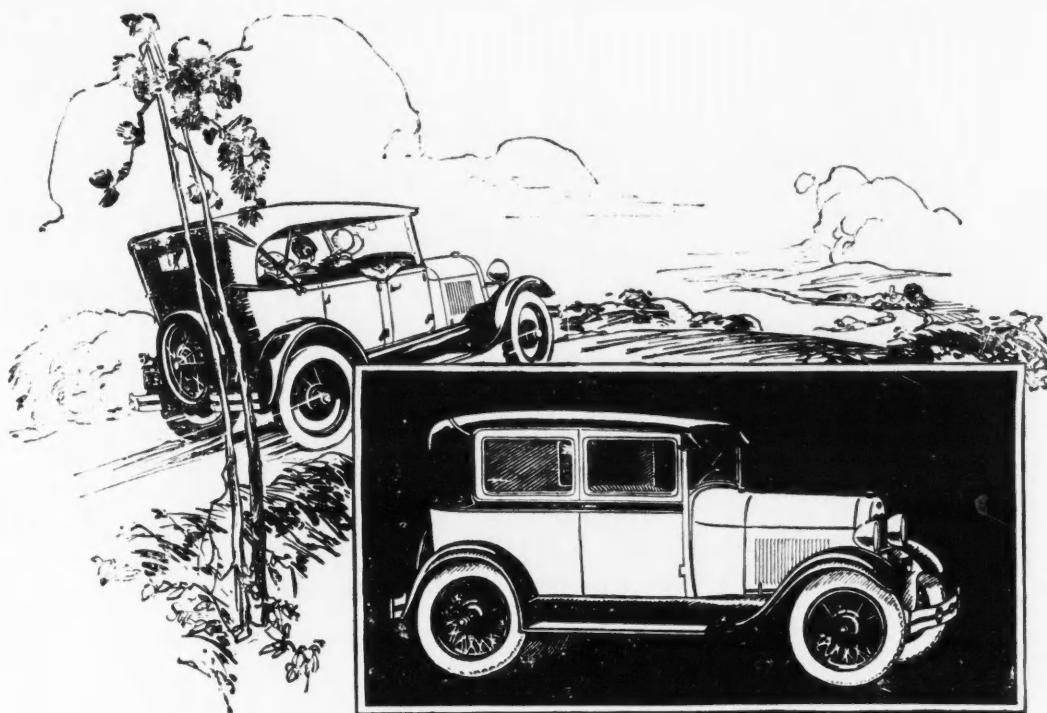
"Can'ts" are the curse of every community.—Mr. Lloyd George.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

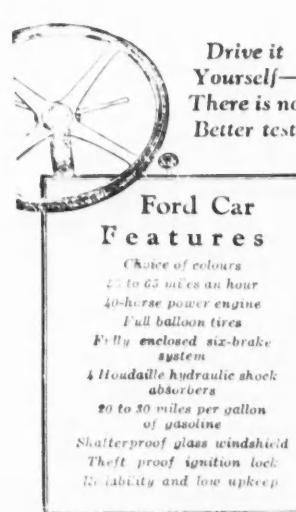
City Ticket Office, Con. Fac. Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Toronto. Phone Elgin 1261. Union Depot Ticket Office, Phone Elgin 8231. Royal York Ticket Office, Phone Waverley 2015.



The Tudor Sedan

The Tudor is a most popular model, a car of general utility with ample leg room seating five people. With wide doors, deep cushions and full vision, this is a car in which every member of the family may take personal pride and pleasure.

Simple and Economical



THE Ford Car has proved the case for the light car as a long distance traveller. It has demonstrated its ability to carry you across a continent without fuss or fatigue. Never failing mechanical performance gives mental comfort with the assurance that you will arrive fresh and relaxed at the journey's end.

Simplicity of design in every mechanical part means less wear and friction and long life without repair or adjustment. Speed and acceleration are there in full measure. And the beauty of Ford performance is enhanced by the knowledge that every mile is covered at great saving in gas and oil, and, even at high speeds, with an engine that is conserving rather than exhausting its power and endurance.

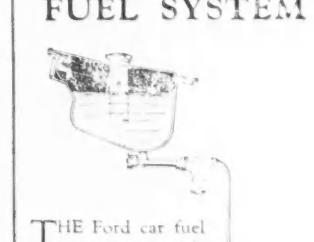
COMFORT—Deeply upholstered seat cushions, set at a restful angle, match in comfort your easy chair. Large windows on the closed models allow unobstructed vision and open wide in warm weather. Four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers, and the unique Ford feature of transverse semi-elliptic springs give the effect of riding on air.

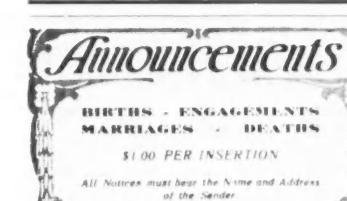
DEMONSTRATION—Ask your Ford dealer to let you drive a Ford car. He will be glad to take you out. Select the steepest hills, the heaviest going—you

will be amazed at the power at your command. Make for the thickest traffic. Drive alongside other cars. Try the quick getaway, the swift pickup in second, the easy gearshift. Feel the smooth sure action of the six-brake system. A demonstration will convince you of the outstanding merit of the Ford car.

TIME PAYMENT—If you prefer to buy out of income, you will find the authorized time payment plan offered by all Ford dealers most attractive.

THE FORD CAR FUEL SYSTEM


THE Ford car fuel system is simple because it is direct. Gravity flow does away with forced feed. A short feed line is easy to service and there is little chance of water freezing or sediment clogging.



Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barnard of Toronto, have announced the engagement of their niece, Gilean Joan, daughter of the late W. M. Douglas, K.C., and Mrs. Douglas, to Charles Norman Haldenby, son of Mr. C. N. Haldenby and Mrs. Haldenby, of Toronto.

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Warren Road, Toronto, are at their summer place, Kanonskyo, on the Georgian Bay.

Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, of Toronto, are at their summer place near Beauvaris, Muskoka. Mrs. Robins' father is also with her at Squirrel Island.

Mrs. Arthur Miles, of Willocks Street, Toronto, left this week for her summer place in Cobourg.



Mrs. H. J. Fisk, of Devon House Toronto, entertained at a small tea at the Hunt Club, Eglington, for Mrs. J. A. Stewart, of Perth, Ontario.

Mrs. Howard Burnham, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Tuesday of this week in honor of Miss Stewart Houston, whose marriage to Dr. Gilbert Hagnay, of Rome, took place on Thursday, June 27.

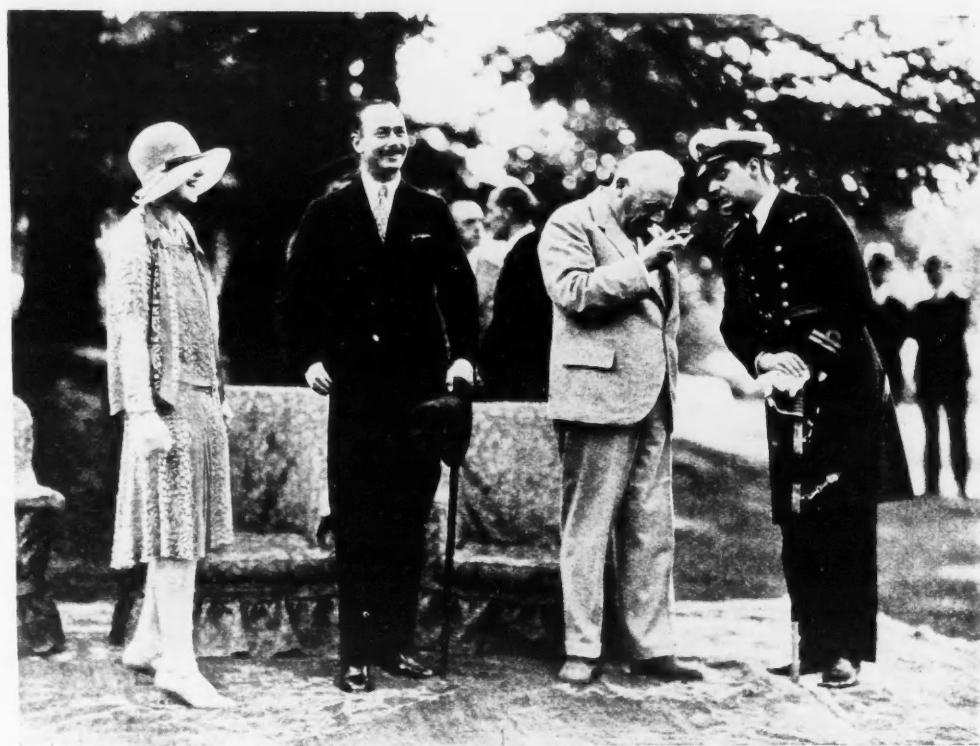
Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of Toronto, were in St. Catharines last week for the Horse Show.

Miss Mary Harris entertained at a week-end house party at her place in Cobourg for Miss Almee Gundy and Dr. Harold Rykert, whose marriage

B. MacLean, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. George Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden, General and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Arthur Grasett, Mrs. Ralph King, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mrs. F. B. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Shenstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fenwell, Mr. and Mrs. John Firstbrook, Lady Willison, Mr. and Mrs. Murrill Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Miss Edith Macdonald, Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Colonel Vaux Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. James Miln, Professor and Mrs. Currell, Mrs. J. Garvin, Mrs. Walter Massey, Colonel and Mrs. George

H. Watson, Mrs. H. A. Fricker, Mrs. William Doble, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crawford, Mrs. Aubrey Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Miss Eleanor Ross, Dr. and Mrs. E. Wilson, Miss Dysart, Victoria, B.C., Mr. and Mrs. George Heintzman, Mr. and Mrs. Lumbers, Miss Rhoda Howe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leishman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Mrs. W. A. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hodgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young Eaton, of Hyland Avenue, Toronto, with the Misses Margaret and Norah, leave



H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.
H.R.H. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, smiles under sunny skies in Victoria, as he enjoys a joke with Miss Helen Mackenzie, Chatelaine of Government House, at the Government House garden party on the King's birthday. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor R. Randolph Bruce and his aide, Lieut. J. R. Roy, R.C.N., are also shown in the group.

took place on June 29. Miss Harris' house party included, Miss Isobel Ross, of Government House, Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrie, Miss Elizabeth Counsell of Hamilton, Mr. Duncan Campbell and Mr. Jack Ryrie.

Miss Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Patterson, of Chestnut Park, Toronto, and Miss Helen Wood, of London, Ontario, sailed in the S.S. *Metagama* on Saturday, June 22, to spend the summer in England and France.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, accompanied by Mr. A. M. D. Fairbairn, of Victoria, recently left for a tour of the Coast as far as Alaska, and will visit Atlin. He will return to Victoria early in July. His Honor was at Power River by Hon. S. F. Tolmie for the unveiling of a memorial there.

Mrs. John D. Hay, of Toronto, spent a short time in Montreal with Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite, before sailing on Friday of last week for England where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. William Wilson, of London.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Campbell, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Joan Seymour, to Captain C. A. A. Robertson, Scots Guards, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Robertson, of London, Eng.

Lady Eaton has returned to Toronto this week from abroad and with her family is at her residence, Ardwell.

An engagement of interest to both Canada and England was recently announced in London, England, of Miss Elizabeth Boyd, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Toronto, and James Edward Dunning, son of James Dunning, well-known merchant banker of London. The wedding will take place towards the end of July in London, where Miss Boyd has been staying for several months with her sister, Mrs. Hugh Kindersley, formerly Miss Nancy Boyd.

The garden party given on Saturday afternoon of last week by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young Eaton in the beautiful gardens of their residence on Hyland Avenue, Toronto, under ideal weather conditions, was a brilliant and lovely affair. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton received the guests under the trees at one side of the lawn. Mrs. Eaton looking very smart in a Paris gown of yellow georgette, with hat of the same color having a yellow velvet band. Mrs. Eaton's jewels were pearl and diamond earings, an emerald and diamond brooch and two strings of lovely pearls. Refreshments were served from a large marquee on the lawn, where the inviting tables were attractively done with pink and white peonies in silver holders. The band of the 18th Highlanders discoursed delightful music throughout the enjoyable afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton's children, Margaret and Norah, in pretty hats and frocks, and Alan, Erskine and John were charmingly attractive little assistants. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton's guests included: Mr. Agar Adamson, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Lady Kingsmill, Mrs. Frederick B. Mercer, Colonel and Mrs. J.

Watts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fudger, Miss Effie Michie, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Colonel and Mrs. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heington General and Mrs. John Gunn, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Mr. Victor Ross, Miss Thrall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jennings, Hon. W. H. Price, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, Mrs. A. J. Arthurs, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Mrs. R. Bongard, Mrs. J. A. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. McGillivray, Mr. Clarence Bogert, and Mrs. Tovell, Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyall, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. D. King Smith, Mr. Richard Jack and Miss Jack, London England, Dr. and Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Greening, Dean and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mr. Hector Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Samson, Elora, Mrs. Frank McEachern, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rolph, Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. S. McBride, Mr. F. Barry Hayes, the Misses Masten, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Harding, Mrs. C.

shortly for a motor tour through the Maritimes.

Mrs. Auguste Bolte, of Toronto, and her family, are at their summer place in Cobourg.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fulford, of Brockville, have been the guests, in Toronto, of Miss Betty Southam, on a short visit.

Mrs. W. Fleury, of Toronto, is at her summer place in Muskoka where later on her family will join her.

Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, of Toronto, will occupy her apartment in the Brighton, on Avenue Road, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, of Toronto, were guests at the Williams-Price wedding in Quebec, on Saturday of last week.

Miss Georgia Watts, of Toronto, is spending the summer at French River.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Broughall, of Toronto, are at Lake Simcoe, where they have a house for the summer.

Facts About Tea series—No. 10.

Tea—its growth in Ceylon

The climate of this beautiful island owing to the heavy rainfall, is pre-eminently suited to the cultivation of tea. The first plantation was opened in 1867. In that year there were ten acres under cultivation. Last year the acreage under tea was over 400,000 and 236 million pounds were exported.

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K. R. MARSHALL, President

Miss Grace Hunter entertained at a delightful garden tea at her attractive place, Creek Mouth, Mimico, on Saturday afternoon of last week.

Miss Dorothy Harding, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for the bride-elect, Miss Katharine Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Alice Eaton, who have been at Jasper Park, are again in Toronto.



MISS WINNIFRED CAMERON
Daughter of the late Donald A. Cameron Esq., of Toronto, and Mrs. Cameron.
Photo by Ashley & Crippen

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Nothing could be more artistic than these two-toned Swedish Damasks of mercerized cotton, which have all the appearance of silk, with the additional advantage of being unfadable. We have stocked these new fabrics in unusual shades of blue and gold, burnt orange, green and beige, tango and blue. If you require an artistic and serviceable material, these fabrics are sure to appeal to you.

Samples to out-of-town inquiries.

The Thornton Smith Company Limited
342 Yonge St. - Toronto



The Junior League of Toronto gave a very clever and successful and amusing cabaret at the Royal York on Friday night of last week. Three rooms were used and each had a large and very delegated audience. Those present included, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Rolph, Mr. and Mrs. George Blakie, Colonel Baptist Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bongard, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. S. Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. Bremer Greene, Colonel McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Birks of Montreal, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mrs. Grayson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Larratt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. E. Pepler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Cragg, * * *

The engagement has been announced in England of Mr. Dana Harris Porter.



MRS. ERNEST MIDDLETON LEE

Before her marriage on June 15, this charming bride was Isobel Beatrice Lockhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Lockhart of Powell Avenue, Toronto. Mr. Lee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lee, of Goderich, Ontario.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pitts, of Windermere, announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Muriel Marguerite, to Dr. Stuart G. Kenning, of Victoria, B.C., younger son of Mrs. Angus Kenning and the late Dr. Angus Kenning, of Rossland and Victoria, B.C. The wedding will take place at St. Peter's Church, Windermere, on the second of August. * * *

Captain Elton Pointon entertained at a dinner before the dance at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on Wednesday night of last week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bowcock, who have just returned from England. Covers were laid for thirty-four. Captain Pointon's guests included, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Christie, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Macdonald, Miss Mildred Northey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. William Van Horne, Miss Mildred Brock, Miss Constance Wilson, Miss Kaye Pointon, Mrs. Stuart B. Heath, Mrs. Seymour Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Coke, Miss Ann Muller, Miss Joan Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxel, Mr. Graeme Gibson, Mr. J. D. Cameron, Mr. Elwell Reade, Mr. Fred Henderson, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. Thomas Day, Mr. Hugh Wilson and Mr. Wm. Strickland.



MR. AND MRS. JEFFERSON CHAPLEAU AND THEIR WEDDING ATTENDANTS

The bride was formerly Margaret Louise Morley, of Ottawa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Morley, grand-nieces of the late Sir Adolph Chapleau. From left to right, Miss Elinor Sutherland, of Amherst, N.S.; Mr. Arthur Cliff, Miss Betty Morley, maid of honor, Mr. Guy Bowie, the bride and bridegroom, with Mr. Knox Thompson directly behind, Mr. Nelson D. Porter Jr., Miss Frances Winter, Mr. Lewis Carling, Miss Gertrude MacIntyre, of Whitby, Ontario.

—Photo by Paul Horsdal.



Fashionable Pyjamas

Enjoy a Summer on the Beach

Lounging on the sands, strolling lazily along the beach, their bright colors flirt with the sunlight and add a Parisian note to the Canadian summer. Two and three-piece models are equally charming.

Left—Of flat silk crepe. Two-piece in Nile green, belted and piped with navy. At \$16.95.

Right—Three-piece of flat silk crepe. Black pants, printed top with reds predominating. At \$29.75.

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The Consumers' Gas Company
55 ADELAIDE ST. EAST

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Widder and their daughter, Miss Barbara Widder, of Montreal, have taken a cottage at Dick Cove, Saint John, to spend the summer months. * * *

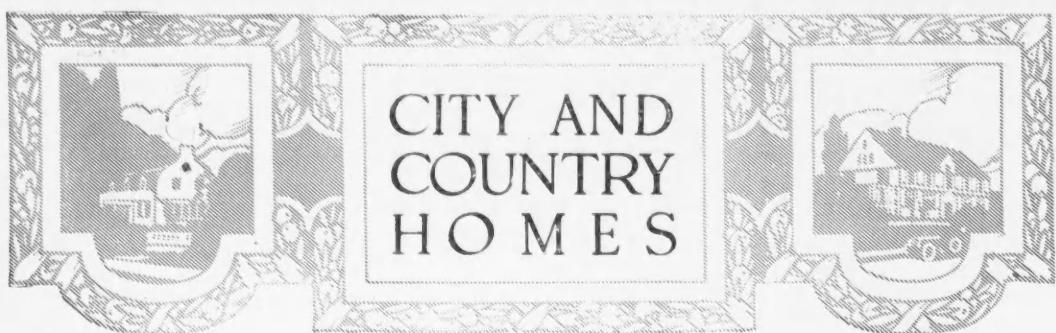
Mrs. Charles H. Allen and Miss Marjorie Allen, of Montreal, are in Fredericton, N.B., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thompson.

Mrs. J. Winters McLean, of Montreal, is a guest at the Kennedy House, Rothesay, N.B., for the summer months. * * *

Mrs. E. T. Sturdee and daughter, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, of Saint John, are guests at Mrs. Charles Coster's residence in Rothesay, N.B., for a few weeks.

Mrs. William Dupee, of Boston, Mass., arrived in Saint John on Thursday evening and is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. William Pugsley, at "Birchholme," Rothesay. * * *

Miss Agnes Dunlop, of Upper Huron Street, Toronto, was recently a visitor in Hamilton, guest of Mrs. Murray Hendrie.



The Care of Old Furniture

ONE should never be afraid of washing furniture. Till sticky remnants of old dried-up polish and surface dirt have been removed it is impossible for a good polish (by which I mean one capable of nourishing as well as shining the wood) to get into the pores; and until it does so the furniture cannot derive benefit but will dry and crack. Servants habitually make the mistake of applying too much polish more than can be ab-

nor incline it to swell as damp soap may do.

Cleaning old brass, pewter, and copper sometimes presents problems. Two of the best ways of cleaning brass are very simple: (1) Cut a lemon in two and pour a little silver sand into a saucer. Dip the lemon into the silver sand and rub the piece of brass. Always keep the half-lemon well covered with silver sand—it does the cleaning; (2) dip a cloth into a saucer of

must be *very* sparingly used. Surface dirt can be removed by washing the frames with good white soap on a clean rag just moistened with warm water containing a few drops of ammonia.

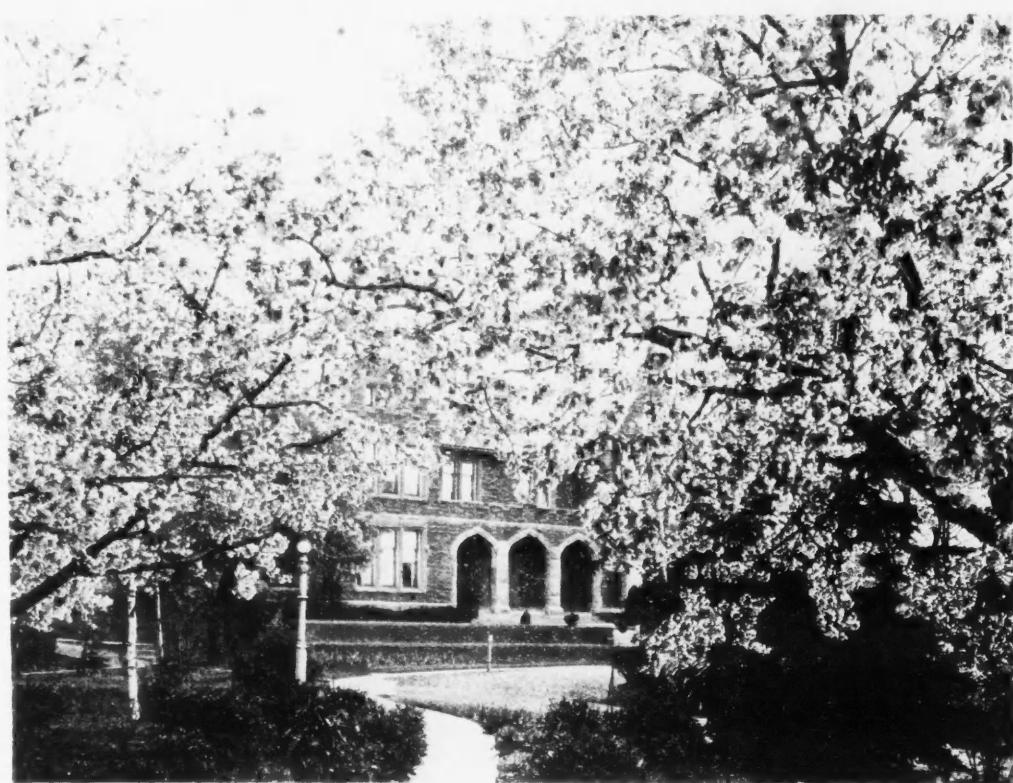
If bookworm makes its appearance in the old volumes a good way to get rid of it is to spread linen cloths soaked in essence of turpentine behind the affected books. Camphor is also good. But something must be done at once;



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EMPOWERED IN LOVELY BLOSSOMING TREES
The residence of Senator E. D. Smith, prominent fruit grower and canner, Winona, Ont. Taken May 13th, 1929.
Photo C.N.R. Dep'ts. Colonization & Agriculture.

sorbed and this surplus should be washed off about once a year. Warm water, plenty of good white olive oil soap (Castile is best), and a soft scrubbing brush may be used, and the wood dried quickly and thoroughly. Do not apply polish for some hours afterwards.

Old oak may be washed in warm beer with much benefit; and a polish made of 1 gallon of beer, boiling hot, 1 oz. of beeswax, and 1 oz. of sugar may subsequently be applied with a brush. After it is dry, polish with a coarse flannel.

A splendid polish for other old woods is made by mixing 1 oz. shredded beeswax, 1 oz. shredded white wax, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. shredded Castile soap. Pour over it $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water and add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of turpentine and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of methylated spirit.

Also good is a mixture of equal parts beeswax, turp., and linseed oil.

A common fault of old chests or drawers is that the drawers do not run smoothly. Most people rub soap on them but if it is not a good practice. Vaseline can be generously applied to the runners instead, and the drawers run in and out several times to distribute it. It will not harm the wood

sweet oil and immediately afterwards into a saucer of rottenstone. Rub the article and afterwards polish well with a soft rag.

For pewter silver sand may be used, but wood ash, finely sifted, is better, and in old fashioned days always served in private houses for the annual cleaning that is all pewter needs.

Needles and tiny boughs of spruce and pine may be gathered and burned for

the purpose, the ashes sieved, and the resultant powder mixed generously with very strong soda water. After drying the pewter may be rubbed with a little of the dry ash.

Copper may be freed of verdigris by boiling in solution of caustic soda. After rinsing in plain soft water, polish with ordinary dry rouge.

Old cut-glass bottles are hard to clean. Warm salt water is more effective than plain water. Lead shot, of course, everyone knows. The shells of raw eggs broken very fine, and shaken up and down inside a decanter with warm water and soda will clean it, but the water must on no account be hot.

Gilt frames on old pictures may be considerably brightened by sponging with spirits of wine, but the latter

bookworm is a terrible curse once it gets into a library. Remove unaffected books at once from beside the others, or the worm will progress through the whole shelf full. Old leather volumes should periodically be polished with a tiny quantity of good wax polish. It nourishes and protects them.

A home-made mixture of beeswax and pure alcohol is a wonderfully effective cleanser for paneling. Beeswax and spirits of wine are simply placed together in a glazed earthenware container and left to dissolve. From time to time as needed, more of either ingredient may be added, the object being to produce a mixture of the consistency of butter. It should be well rubbed into the grain of the wood, but used sparingly, and the paneling gone over afterwards with a clean cloth.

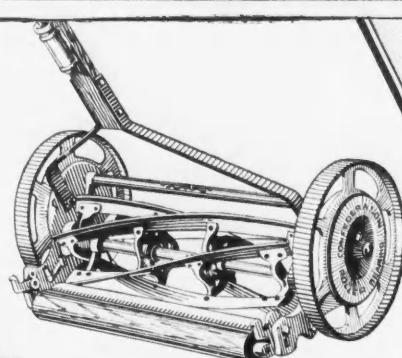
Old ivory may be cleaned quite safely with a cloth dipped in eau de Cologne and afterwards in finely powdered whiting. After this has been applied a polish should be given with a silk cloth. Discoloration of ivory is improved by this treatment, which is also good for cleaning piano keys.

Old ivy may be cleaned quite safely with a cloth dipped in eau de Cologne and afterwards in finely powdered whiting. After this has been applied a polish should be given with a silk cloth. Discoloration of ivory is improved by this treatment, which is also good for cleaning piano keys.

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This is the mower to make good-looking lawns. It is made by Smart and it is the world's finest mower.

Keen cutting blades, smooth, easy-running — durable and long lasting — dependable. And finished in attractive colors. These are the features of all Smart Mowers.

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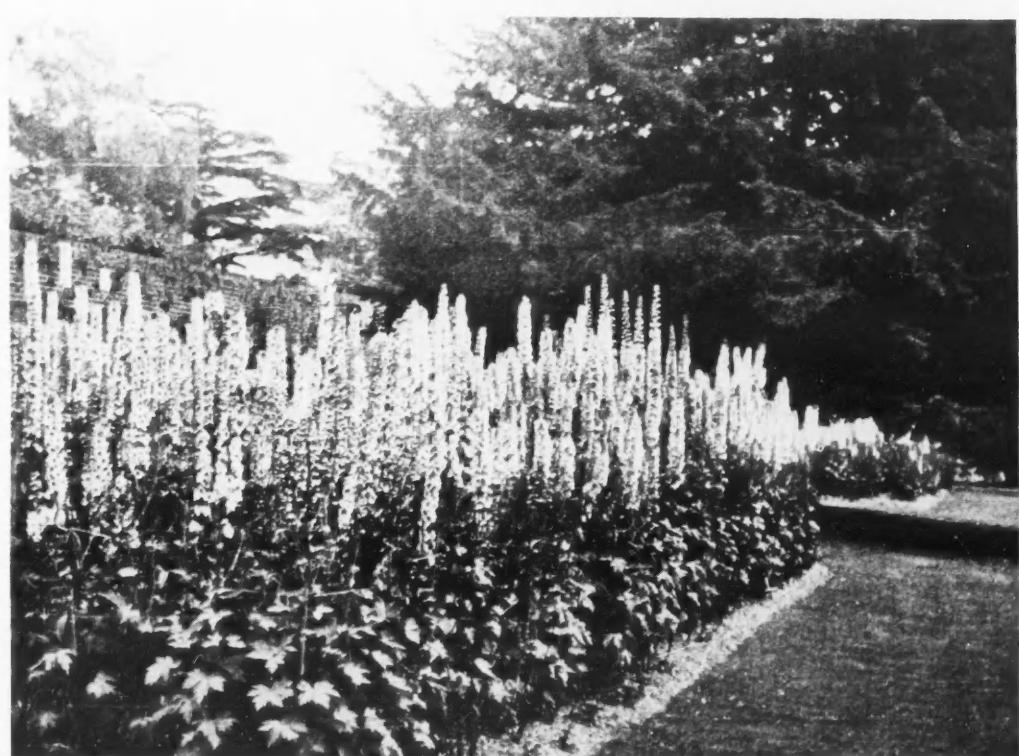
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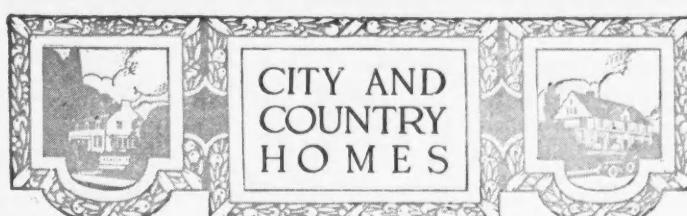
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WHY PAY MORE?



Save Waste of Labour and Water in the Garden in August

IT is a very good rule not to water plants until their need of it is seen, but to rely on the hoe whenever possible to keep the surface loose and fine. This causes the moisture which is deep down to be drawn nearer the surface, and so to the roots.

If this plan were followed strictly, there would be much saving, both of labor and water. The tendency with amateur gardeners who own a hose and see plants in want of moisture is to water everything in the border for the sake of the few plants that really require it.

Because this is a lengthy process, too often it is little more than a surface wetting, which the border obtains. This does more harm than good, because the plants are induced

thereby to send their roots upward to reach the supply, thus putting them in danger of being parched and destroyed.

When a plant quite obviously is thirsty, and flagging for want of drink, it should be watered copiously, so that the moisture goes down at least six inches. This should be done either in the morning or the evening, never during the middle period of the day. Personally, I prefer evening watering, and at the same time I am sure it is good to syringe thirsty plants overhead, provided sun-warmed, soft water can be used for the purpose.

Look to the roses, creepers, and all other plants growing against or near walls. These, of course, include fruit trees. Even in a rainy season, these plants sometimes suffer thirst, because the wall wards off the rain. In a dry season plants thus situated often are the first to suffer. Examine all such subjects and water freely any that are in need.

A copious watering, such as is advised, will leave a crusted surface. This must not be allowed to remain. When, in the hot sun, the crust is formed, will be very quickly, break up the surface finely with the Dutch hoe, and keep it fine.

The advice is frequently and quite properly given to feed certain plants with liquid fertilizer. Roses, sweet peas, dahlias, perennial phloxes, and the like, should be so fed. In such cases, whether the plants be thirsty or not, a soak of water should be given them, before the manurial liquid is applied.

This ensures that the fertilizer shall go down to and be spread about the roots and not remain in concentrated form in the top few inches of the soil, thereby doing no good at all, but very real harm.

Sweet peas are thirsty subjects, and it pays also to feed them well. Dahlias are gross feeders, and the difference between plants which are supplied with a manurial liquid now and then and those which receive no such extra nourishment is most marked. Even Michaelmas daisies respond well to a few applications of liquid fertilizer, though such easy and adaptable subjects as the Michaelmas daisy do not often receive any special care.

The great point, however, is to water well first, and then give the liquid stimulant. Let the water, if there be no rain-tank to draw upon, be a supply that has stood a day or two in the open air after being drawn from the main. A soak of cold water straight from the main in hot weather is too great a shock for many plants.

Spreading Plants

IF ANY of the spreading plants are wanted in the perennial border, their root habits may be controlled if they are planted in a bottomless wooden box sunk into the ground or in a drainpipe. The latter is better than the box, because it does not rot.

Most of these plants are composites and procure seed in large quantities. Although some of them are troublesome in a border near the more delicate plants, they might be very attractive grown in a wild garden, or along railway banks, or in some of those neglected pieces of land that are the source of many bad weeds and a real annoyance to the communities where they are found. These waste places might be improved by the introduction of those plants that grow rapidly and occupy much space without being likely to extend to farm or garden. Such exiles from the border might well replace the Dutch mustard, the Devil's paint-brush, vipers-bugloss, thistles, and burdocks. If a little time could be spent in checking the troublesome native growth, the banished plants could be established without much difficulty. Then their very faults would become virtues, and outside the garden fence they could flourish untroubled by that horticultural snob, the gardener, who dares to draw distinctions between plant and plant.

A Clock in Piccadilly Underground

A CLOCK which indicates what the time is in any part of the world at any moment has recently been installed in the subway of the Piccadilly Underground station. The original intention was to set up a battery of clocks showing the time at principal cities of the Empire and at foreign capitals; but the new clock combines all this and more in a single instru-

ment. It takes the form of a map of the world, on Mercator's projection, with a narrow band traveling continuously from east to west along the line of the equator, the movement being supplied by electrical contact with the pendulum of an ordinary self-winding clock. Thus, at any moment, the time at a particular city can be read by projecting a vertical line onto the band. The clock has been designed by the Underground Railway's engineers and provides an additional attraction for the crowds which continue to collect in the Piccadilly station to watch the "see-how-they-run" machines. These recording clocks are for the rapid dissemination of news when some mishap occurs on the trains. The faces of the clocks consist of paper dials covering twenty-four hours and are connected up electrically with a contact lever on the railway track. The passage of an individual train causes a small hammer to strike a mark on the dial. These marks, if equidistantly spaced, show that the trains are running to schedule.

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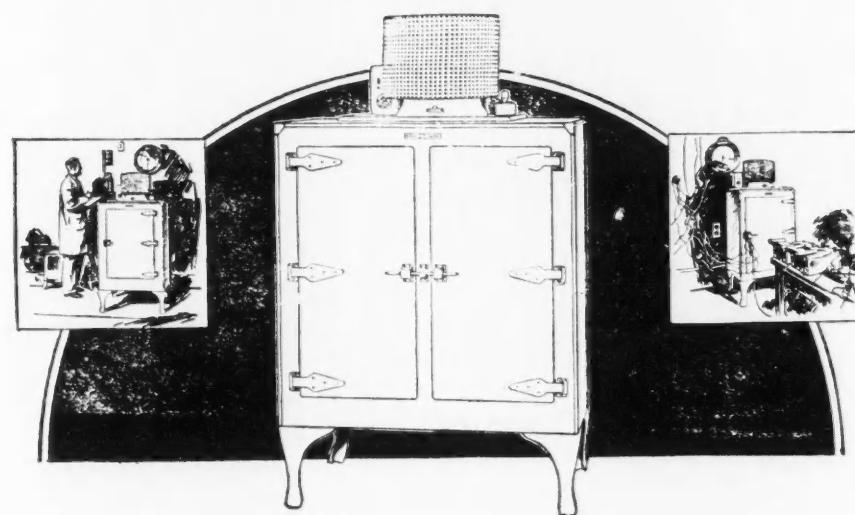
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All its mechanism is assembled in an hermetically sealed steel casing and placed up on top, leaving the entire cabinet space for food storage. The mechanism, thus enclosed,

is dirt-proof, worry-proof, so automatic you do not even oil it, so quiet you hardly know when the motor is running.

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"You wouldn't believe it but it is just the cheapest of glass—I finished it myself with the most wonderful new paint. It only took two minutes to do and was dry in a few hours. You must see my

kitchen things, too. John and I got busy one night and touched up everything in sight with the most perfectly gorgeous orange enamel."

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AT ALL BETTER CLASS STORES



One of the loveliest of the many June weddings was solemnized recently at 4 o'clock in Saint John's (Stone) Church, Saint John, N.B., when the rector, Rev. Dr. J. D. Mackenzie Naughton, united in marriage Miss Elizabeth Josephine Armstrong, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, of Saint John, and Arnold Francis McAlpine, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. McAlpine, of Sydney, N.S.

The church had been beautifully decorated with a profusion of white lilacs, artistically arranged against a background of palms and ferns, while the guest pews were marked with sprays of lilac tied with white satin ribbon. Arthur Clements presided at the organ. The full choir was in attendance and met the bride at the door. The processional was "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden."

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an exquisite gown of off-white crepe back satin in graceful lines with full circular skirt, reaching to her slipper heels in the back; long bodice, fitting tightly around the hips and having a narrow satin girdle finished at the front with a tailored buckle of pearls and diamante. Beautiful Alencon lace formed a pointed yoke and the upper part of the long tight-fitting sleeves. Her long court train of satin, lined with off-white georgette, fell from the lower edge of the yoke, while her veil, of delicate old lace, which had been worn by her great grandmother, was made in cap fashion caught at the sides with clusters of orange blossoms and fell well over her shoulders and out to the tip of her train. She wore off-white satin slippers with sprigs of orange blossoms at the sides and carried a large bouquet of pale yellow roses. An interesting feature of the bride's costume was an antique necklace which had been worn by her mother as a bride.

Mrs. F. Chipman Schofield, as matron of honor, was gowned in yellow and the bridesmaids, Miss Rachel Armstrong, sister of the bride, Miss Jean Angus and Miss Frances Gilbert wore

mauve. Their smart frocks of Alencon lace were modelled alike with graceful uneven hemlines reaching to their slipper heels in the back, sheath-like jackets caught at the front with rhinestone buckles with long tight-fitting sleeves with deep frilled cuffs extending well over the hand. Their hats were picture models of matching mohair with over brims of maline, becomingly turned up in front and had clusters of lilacs and tiny yellow rose buds placed at the right side with smaller knot of the same flowers nestling under the brims. They wore satin slippers in a shade to match their frocks, crystal pendants,

M.P., and Mrs. Matthews, Miss Marion Hay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson, Mr. Gerard Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. James Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. John Ince, Mr. Marvin Rathbun, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Cleveland, Colonel and Mrs. Ingles, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Martin, Mr. Clarence Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Evans, General Elmsley, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Vice-President Percy Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Harold G. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Venables, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Catto, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Gossage, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Saunders, Miss Annette Saunders, Miss Marjorie Mason, Miss Helen Mason, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Boulthee, Miss Marion Boulthee, Miss Ruth Strange, Mrs. W. A. Stratton, Miss Laura Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Jones, Mr. Leroy Rennie, Miss Aldyth Clarke, Miss Beatrice Symons, Mrs. John Moss,

Mr. Denzil Walker, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Forbes, Hespeler; Mrs. Alexander Gordon and the Misses Gordon, St. Catharines; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jennett, Halleybury; Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Merritt, St. Catharines; Mrs. McKinley, Port Hope; Mrs. Hugh Calderwood, Miss Barbara Calderwood, Barrie; Miss Florence Buck, Brantford; Mr. and Mrs. Lester Weaver, Hespeler; Mr. Tony Walker and the Misses Buckingham.

Mrs. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, and her daughter, Miss Katharine Evans, are spending a few weeks in Atlantic City.

Lady Eaton, of Ardwick, Toronto, who recently returned from abroad, is entertaining at a garden party at her residence on Friday of this week, June 28.

Mrs. Victor Cawthra, of Upper St. George Street, who recently returned to Toronto from St. Catharines, where she was the guest of Mrs. Woodruff, has Mrs. Woodruff with her in Toronto as her guest.

Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, of Queen's Park, Toronto, recently sailed for England.

Mrs. Aubrey Burrows, of Toronto, leaves this week for Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Franklin Jones, of New York, is in Toronto, guest of her sister, Mrs. Bingham Allan.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Champ are again in Hamilton after a visit in England.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, of Toronto, entertained at the Junior League Cabaret, at the Royal York on Friday night of last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Primrose, of Toronto, sailed recently in the *S.S. Ausonia*, to spend the summer abroad. While in Montreal Dr. and Mrs. Primrose were at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. Scott Griffin, of Toronto, and his son, Tony, sail on July 2 for England. Miss Mildred Scott Griffin, his daughter, who has been abroad since February, has been the guest of Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley for the marriage of Mr. Philip Kindersley to Miss Onoah Guinness and will visit Lord and Lady Clarendon, Pitt house, London, at their place in Scotland, before returning to Toronto with her father.

Colonel and Mrs. Albert Poupore, of Toronto, with their children, are spending some time at Waverley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beatty's farm at Oakville.

Sir Alexander and Lady MacKenzie, of London, England, are at the Royal York, Toronto, till July when they leave for Kincardine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week for Sir Alexander and Lady MacKenzie, of London, England, who recently returned from Egypt, and are guests at the Royal York till July, when they leave for Kincardine.

Miss Muriel Brock is again in Toronto from Jasper Park, and Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, of Upper St. George Street, Toronto, are leaving early in July for their summer place at Metis.

The marriage of Mrs. Enid Gordon Robertson to Dr. Duncan Graham took place very quietly at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week, at St. Andrew's Church, King Street, Toronto, the Rev. W. A. Mahon officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present. The bride wore a smart suit of navy blue flat crepe, with touches of begonia red, and revers and scarf of grey silk, shot with blue. Her picture hat was of navy blue ballybuntal, and she wore a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilles-of-the-valley. Dr. Norman Anderson presided at the organ, and played the wedding music from Lohengrin and selections from Parsifal during the service. Dr. and Mrs. Graham left immediately after the ceremony, and will spend their honeymoon abroad.

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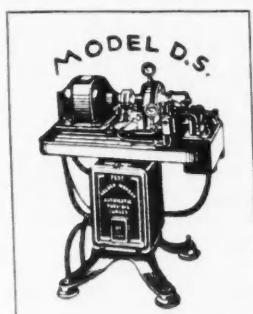
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The toast to the bride was proposed by Rev. Dr. J. D. Mackenzie Naughton, and the toast to the bride's family by Senator W. E. Foster. Upwards of 175 guests attended. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. McAlpine left on a motor trip through Nova Scotia to Sydney, N.S., and later left for their home in Montreal, where the bridegroom is chief accountant at the Royal Bank's head office. For traveling the bride wore an ensemble suit of cadet blue tweed with blouse of pearl gray, a small blue felt hat, blue shoes and bag, with gloves and stockings of gray.

The toast to the bride was proposed by Rev. Dr. J. D. Mackenzie Naughton, and the toast to the bride's family by Senator W. E. Foster. Upwards of 175 guests attended. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. McAlpine left on a motor trip through Nova Scotia to Sydney, N.S., and later left for their home in Montreal, where the bridegroom is chief accountant at the Royal Bank's head office. For traveling the bride wore an ensemble suit of cadet blue tweed with blouse of pearl gray, a small blue felt hat, blue shoes and bag, with gloves and stockings of gray.



CANADIANS AT THE PYRAMIDS
Mrs. W. P. Swan, and Mrs. Geo. Morgan-Dean of Vancouver, who recently were visitors in Toronto, guests of Col. and Mrs. P. C. McGillivray of Roxburgh Street East.

The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 14)

of women exercised the franchise rather in accordance with their political sympathies than in support of their own sex. In North Kensington, for example, there were nearly 8,000 more women than men on the register, yet Lady Stewart, in a three-cornered fight, polled 10,000 fewer votes than the other unsuccessful candidate.

Trooping the Colour

THE Duke of Connaught, who is Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, the senior regiment of the Brigade, and in that capacity unveiled the Guards' Memorial three years ago,



MISS MARGARET BONFIELD
England's first woman Cabinet Minister.

took the salute at the magnificent ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour, which never loses its dignity and charm. The absence of the King from his own birthday parade was deeply regretted and his Majesty, who is known to take the greatest pride in the Household Cavalry and his Foot Guards, was the subject of much homely and affectionate comment among the crowds. The morning was

Lascelles did not lead the Guards to Buckingham Palace, as the King usually does, but merely rode to York House before the gaily uniformed cavalcade of the foreign Military Attachés and the Life Guards. After an interval the Buckingham Palace guard marched down the Mall with its band, and the other detachments of Foot Guards made their way separately to barracks.

BRIDGE*The Importance of Defence*

By J. M. Barry

IN EMPHASIZING our dislike for taking out a partner's no trump bid on weakness we are quite ready to admit that certain curious distributions compel one occasionally to bid on a relatively weak assortment. Void in a suit or holding only a singleton and very long in another suit where the tops are painfully remote, prudence should at once dictate that a warning be given your partner whose no trump may be only three bare aces. If in face of this he still persists, let matters rest.

This calls readily to mind a practice which seems to be growing in favor every day, but whilst admitting it has merit, we have so far refrained from giving it a trial in actual play. When an original no trump bid is volunteered by one's partner and there is no interference by the next player if you have strength in any particular suit, major and minor, show it. If all round strength characterizes your holding boost your partner's no trump to two. Now this interjection, especially if it should be a minor suit, must not be regarded as a warning by your partner: it is simply an intelligent anticipation of events in case the fourth hand has sufficient strength to come into the auction.

In appreciating that you have placed your partner in a most excellent position you will at once have diagnosed the point of the convention. The partner now holds, or ought to hold, if the bidding has been correct, the key to the situation with three alternatives—he can continue his no trump effort, support his partner's suit or let the opposition bid stand, according to his judgment of the case. It must be pointed out that the utility of this procedure is much more applicable to auction than it is to contract in which interference with your partner's bid must be on much more cast iron lines.

In our last article we gave an example of a hand which reflected excellently on the bidder. Below we show an opening lead which combining intelligence with originality helped materially in saving a game and rubber proposition. It was a contract game in which North and South were

40 and East and West 10. Both sides were vulnerable. South was dealer and requiring two tricks for game bid two no trumps off the bat, holding an excellent lot, and there was no interference. This was the card:

North—Spades, queen, 6, 5, 3; Hearts, 8, 5, 3; Diamonds, 6, 3, 2; Clubs, ace, 3, 2.

East—Spades, king, 8, 4, 2; Hearts, 9, 7, 6; Diamonds, 9, 5, 4; Clubs, 8, 4.

South (dealer)—Spades, ace, 7; Hearts, ace, queen, 10; Diamonds, ace, queen, jack, 8; Clubs, king, jack, 6, 5.

West—Spades, jack, 10, 9; Hearts, king, jack, 4, 2; Diamonds, king, 10; Clubs, queen, 10, 9, 7.

No fault could be found with South's bid. It was a perfectly legitimate risk which would have realised game nine times out of ten. The game was finally saved thanks to the judgment displayed by West in opening the top of his Spade sequence of three cards. With ten aces in his four card suits he rightly opined that he might be giving a trick or two away to start with. If the spade suit was held by the opposition he was doing no harm and as a matter of fact it was the one card that sealed the fate of North and South. With the jack opened the closed hand naturally surmised it was an opening from the king, jack and ten to four or more, and desirous of securing two entries in dummy the queen was shot up to be overtaken by king and the closed hand had to win with ace. A club was now led and taken by dummy's ace and the suit returned but the finesse of the jack proved wrong, West winning with queen.

West promptly took his two spade tricks, followed by ten of clubs, which cleared the king but left him with the winning reversion. North now led his queen of diamonds, hoping that the wrong hand would secure the lead and be compelled to lead a heart to his ace queen tenace, his ten having been discarded on West's last spade. In this again he guessed wrong for West got in and played his club winner. His next move was the lead of the ten of diamonds and North and South lost the long diamond played in order to finesse the heart. On this splendid holding North and South were penalized two tricks where game looked a positive certainty.

A Remarkable Woman

MRS. ALICE STOPFORD GREEN, who died in Dublin recently, was a very remarkable woman. The world knew her as the wife of John Richard Green, the historian, but she herself was a historian of considerable ability and took a large share in the preparation of "The History of the English People," "The Making of England," and "The Conquest of England." After her husband's death in 1883 she revised his "Short History," edited several volumes of his other writings, and published on her own account a study of Henry II., "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," in two large volumes, and many books on Ireland. To the end of her life she worked with tremendous energy. Many years ago, while acting as her husband's amanuensis, she was disabled by writer's cramp, and it was characteristic of her that she at once began to teach herself to write with her left hand.

For a long time she lived in London, and had great influence as a political hostess. Her dinner parties had a character of their own, and it was always a matter of wonder to her friends how she combined so much hard work with her social activities. She used to rise at five or six in the morning and write steadily until lunch time, when she would usually be joined by a number of guests. In the afternoon she would rest, and in the evening she would entertain another long list of distinguished visitors to dinner and conversation. In "My Apprenticeship" Mrs. Sidney Webb describes one of these parties as follows:

We had a queer party at Alice Green's . . . five of the young Radicals—Asquith, Haldane, Grey, Buxton, and Acland—to meet five Fabians—Massingham, Clarke, Olivier, Shaw, and S. W., with Alice and myself. It was not successful; though not quite a failure, since all were pleasant and cordial. Asquith spoilt it. He was the ablest man of the lot, and determined that it should not go.

From her earliest years Mrs. Green was passionately interested in Irish affairs, and many young Irishmen making their way in London—among them Mr. Robert Lynd—had cause to

be grateful for the use and fruits of her influence. During the War, although then in her seventies, she gave further proof of her deep attachment to the Irish cause by voluntarily severing all her London associations and going to live in Dublin. On the creation of the Irish Free State she became a senator.

Quilp's Hilarity

DICKENS, the greatest of all English laughter-makers, was, Mr. Chesterton insists, a mediaevalist without knowing it, says T. P.'s Weekly. Mr. Chesterton uses Quilp as an illustration; "Quilp is not in the least unhappy. His whole picturesqueness consists in the fact that he has a kind of hellish happiness, an atrocious hilarity that makes him go bounding about like an india-rubber ball. Quilp is not in the least bitter; he has an unaffected gaiety, an exuberance, an universality. He desires to hurt people in the same hearty way that a good-natured man desires to help them. He likes to poison people with the same kind of clamorous camaraderie with which an honest man likes to stand them a drink. Quilp is not in reality even stunted in body—his body, that is, does not in any way fall short of what he wants it to do. His smallness gives him rather the promptitude of a bird or the precipitance of a bullet. In a word, Quilp is precisely the devil of the Middle Ages; he belongs to that amazingly healthy period when even the lost spirits were hilarious."

Laughter is the medicine of the gods, the unfailing prophylactic. It saves us from overweening conceit and presumptuous pride. It makes life endurable in the most wearing circumstances, and death, as Peter Pan says, "an awfully fine adventure."

The earth goes to the earth glittering in gold,
The earth goes to the earth sooner than it wold;
The earth builds on the earth castles and towers,
The earth says to the earth—All this is ours.
Inscription in Melrose Abbey.

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The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, who are spending several weeks in Quebec, were recently guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Carroll, at Spencerwood.

The Hon. William Phillips, Minister of the United States to Canada, and Mrs. Phillips, were in Quebec on June 24 for the garden party given by the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon.

The marriage of Ethel Olive, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph of Montreal, to Mr. R. D. Elwell, only son of Mrs. H. E. Elwell, of New York, was solemnized on Wednesday afternoon, June 19, at four o'clock at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, the Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford officiating.

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon entertained at a brilliant ball on Wednesday night of last week at the Citadel, Quebec. Lady Willingdon was in jade green and wore a coronet of diamonds and her Orders. The guests included the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. H. G. Carroll, and Mrs. Carroll, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, Hon. Narcisse Perreault, Mrs. Louis Larue, Mr. and Mrs. E. Taschereau, Hon. and Mrs. A. Turgeon, Hon. Hector Laferte, and Mrs. Laferte, Sir Richard and Lady Turner, Hon. Judge and Mrs. L. A. Cannon, Hon. Judge and Mrs. Albert Seigny, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec and Mrs. Taschereau, Hon. Antonie Galipeault and Mrs. Galipeault, Lady Price, Brig.-Gen. P. S. Benoit and Mrs. Benoit, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Mrs. Lucien



Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gisborne, of Ottawa, who were married at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Giegé, "The Maples," Wakefield, Que. Mrs. Gisborne was formerly Miss Marian Ruth Stevenson, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Hans Stevenson, Wakefield, Que., and Mr. Gisborne is the son of Dr. Francis H. Gisborne, K.C., D.S.O., and Mrs. Gisborne, of Ottawa.

—Photo by Paul Horsfall.

The bride, given away by her father, wore a robe de style of ivory satin, the long sleeved bodice cut in straight lines, the skirt full and scalloped at the edge, with girdle of braided satin bordered with tiny clusters of orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle and old Lincoln lace, worn over the face, extended to the ends of her train, which fell from the waist line, and was held in place by a semi-circle of orange blossoms, caught at either side with small clusters of the blossoms. She wore slippers of ivory satin ornamented with bow knots of orange blossoms and carried a sheaf of calla lilies and a prayer book. Her only ornaments were a rope of seed pearls with a diamond and pearl tassel and a diamond bracelet. Miss Corn Kennedy was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Mrs. G. B. Foster, Mrs. T. P. Cochran, Mrs. Duncan-Hodgett, Miss Mary Ardern Stead and Miss Betty Henderson. They were gowned alike in frocks of sea foam chiffon, large capeline hats of cluny lace natural straw with twist and chou of green chiffon to match their gowns. They wore slippers to match, and carried bouquets of wild flowers. The little flower girl, Miss Tinker Bell, wore a frilled frock of green chiffon of the same shade as the other attendants, a poke bonnet of green straw, and carried a mid-Victorian bouquet. Mr. William Bullock, of Boston, acted best man for Mr. Elwell, and the ushers were Mr. Leicester Lewis and Mr. Horace Mansfield Horner, of New York. Mr. Murray Ballantyne, Mr. Fred Cowan, Mr. Jack Porteous, and Mr. Gratz Joseph and Mr. Henry Joseph, Jr., brothers of the bride. Mrs. Joseph, mother of the bride, was gowned in powder blue georgette crepe, and wore a blue crinoline straw hat with lace. Her bouquet was of Columbian roses. Mrs. Elwell, the bridegroom's mother, wore an ensemble costume of crepe and beige lace with a large cercé lace hat. She carried a round bouquet of Columbian roses. Mrs. Hugh Walkem, aunt of the bride, was gowned in redesa green flat crepe with a mohair hat to match. The reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mountain Street, where the rooms, hall and dining-room were effectively decorated with lilies of the valley; the wedding cake being adorned with the same flowers placed in a vase that had been used by the bride's mother on her wedding day. Later Mr. and Mrs. Elwell left for Romilly House, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph at Ste. Agathe, and will sail on Saturday from New York for Bermuda, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride travelled in a gown of pale grey silk poplin, and a gray cloth coat. She wore a small gray felt hat to match, and a silver fur fan. On their return they will reside in Cedarhurst, Long Island. The out-of-town guests included Mrs. Elwell, mother of the bridegroom, Mr. Leicester Lewis, Mr. H. M. Horner, of New York; Mr. William Bullock, of Boston; Mr. J. B. Walkem, uncle of the bride, of Kingston; Mrs. William Sloan, of Princeton, N.J.; Miss Catherine McMillen, of Schenectady; Mr. Richard Walkem, of the Royal Military College, Kingston; Mr. A. Donnel, of New York, and Miss O'Donnell, of Kingston.

Mrs. L. H. Grier, of Montreal, was among the passengers sailing from Quebec on Tuesday of last week in the S.S. *Empress of Scotland*, to spend the summer months travelling abroad.

Mrs. W. M. Birks, of Montreal, was hostess at a garden party very recently at her place at St. Bruno in honor of the visiting delegates to the Canadian Medical Association Convention, when four hundred and fifty guests were present.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. MacLean and Mrs. MacLean, of Montreal, with their family are at their summer place at St. Patrick's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ernest Wight, of Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn Murray, to Mr. Wilfrid Randolph Richardson, son of the Bishop of Fredericton and Mrs. Richardson.

The wedding to take place in September.

—Mrs. E. B. Savage, of Montreal, and her family, are at their place at Metis Beach for the summer.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



*Safety for
the Investor*

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 29, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

What is England Facing?

Completion of First Post-War Decade Sees Economic System Still Badly Out of Joint—Direct Exchange of Manufactured Goods For Imports Seen As Present Vital Necessity

By HAROLD A. BAERLEIN

Chairman of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters

THE year 1928 gave indications of real endeavours to repair the wreckage bequeathed to mankind by the great war-time economic disturbance. Europe cannot be said to have regained the prosperity that might have been expected in the first decade after resumption of peace conditions, yet many of the hard problems have been, at least timorously, tackled.

The period following the four years of continuous and unprecedented demolition of wealth has witnessed many experiments and attempts at reconstruction, sometimes with faltering steps and almost always with disheartening reverses, yet it cannot be denied that some progress has been made, though statesmen have yet to acquire the necessary knowledge and command of the situation to deal with the far-reaching schemes of readjustment and reorganisation that call for immediate attention and scientific handling.

In Britain since the close of the year one is glad to note a marked improvement. There is a feeling that industry is about to enter a new lease of life and much is expected from the constructive schemes in the iron, coal, steel, electrical, engineering and textile concerns. If their respective leaders can devise and elaborate plans that will meet the radical changes which have taken place in world trade our faith in the forecast will be greatly strengthened.

The hard times through which the textile trade is passing have brought into prominence much of the ill-advised competition of British industrialists among themselves for the capture of orders abroad. This competition is leading to goods going out of the country at needlessly low prices and to the granting of credits which are certainly not justified by the commercial standing of the customers nor in fact even a necessity for the customers themselves.

*

In the past England's financial and industrial supremacy was generally accepted as an incontrovertible fact which it would have been foolish to dispute. I am not prepared to admit even now that she has lost that supremacy. It is more a matter of degree. We shall not be able in the future to hold that supremacy under the same conditions as in the past. Conditions have entirely changed, not only for England but for the whole world and our orientation will have to be entirely altered.

It would be fatal if we were not to recognise the manifold sources of competition that are rising up on all sides and the complex conditions that are following in their train. There are signs that Labour is realising that in order to obtain and maintain higher wages, larger output and more intelligent execution must be strictly adhered to. Cheap labour in other countries is forcing upon the industrialist of England the adoption of more efficient organisation and administration.

There is a revolutionary trend in action which, although invisible and silent, may transform old methods and materials into others of a more practical and serviceable order, innovations are springing up everywhere and more social services and conditions are arising in many directions. Workers are beginning to understand and sympathise with the difficulties of the managers, and the managers on their side are in much closer sympathy with the need and the aspirations of labour than ever they were before. This is a venture to think a most hopeful sign for the future.

The element of finance is assuming a more intense and complex influence both in national and international transactions. In this respect national interests are not always identical with international interests, and a great deal of assimilation and adjustment will still have to take place. On the one hand there is a strong movement for mass production, whilst on the other is the movement for sectional trades and of new industrial countries immediately erect-

ing barriers which mar and cancel the benefits of unlimited production.

The change in world economics is beginning to be recognised with more intelligence as a real live condition to be seriously met, and this is leading to a deeper consideration of the necessity of general reorganisation, drastic financial reforms, and a movement towards amalgamations with more scientific construction in order to bring about greater efficiency and to reduce overhead charges. These changes are expected to improve England's competitive powers, especially with those new manufacturing countries whose costs, especially those connected with labour, are approximating to those of Britain.

There is a broader realisation that peace and goodwill between all sections and the recognition that capital and labour are but two aspects of the one entity is of first importance. It is being discovered that capital is no longer the peculiar property of one class but is widely diffused throughout the community, and every day the influence of the small investor grows apace. All within the State are interested in the welfare of its industrial life and are realising that lack of prosperity in any one concern, causing unemployment, is felt as a sore in the body politic which calls for immediate healing. British industry is the concern of each individual citizen and if each does his part there will be a general consolidation of the national energies which will lead to untold possibilities.

*

It has been stated that one workman in every ten is always suffering from a larger or smaller degree of starvation; unemployment is directly or indirectly destroying our civilisation, yet at no time has Great Britain been short of able and willing workers. The number of workless miners is one of the nation's most difficult problems, and yet we have the spectacle of large masses of people suffering from want of coal. Thousands upon thousands lack proper house accommodation whilst builders are eagerly searching for work to do. A large portion of the population is in a state of constant hunger and there are countless farm labourers of both sexes debarred from raising food stuffs; we see men and women everywhere badly clad and at the same time garment makers are idle. Our slums are teeming with the ill shod, and workless shoemakers are strongly in evidence. All the secondary trades have their

(Continued on Page 29)



AN EASTERN HYDRO-ELECTRICAL CAPITAL
Unusual view of the huge plant of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, located at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. The plant, which serves a rapidly growing industrial territory, attracts convenient electric energy, is one of the most modern on the continent and is visited from time to time by the leading electrical engineers of the world. Canada's progress in the development of hydro power has been one of the Dominion's outstanding achievements.

Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

GOLD & DROSS

FRASER COMMON GOOD FOR HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Please give me a short report on Fraser Companies Limited common stock and advise if I can safely buy it for a rise in price—I don't mean an immediate rise, but within a reasonable time, say two or three years. I find your department very valuable and consider you are rendering a splendid service to the public.

—H. G., Halifax, N.S.

Although at current quotations around 58, Fraser Companies common is selling very substantially below its 1929 high of \$81 $\frac{1}{2}$, the present low yield of only 1.72 per cent, obtainable on the basis of the current annual dividend rate of \$1 indicates that the near-term prospects, at least, are still being discounted quite generously.

However, the company is in a strong position and there is reason to believe that its earnings will show a sharp increase on any improvement in the paper industry. Thus, while it is quite possible that the stock may go lower still in sympathy with any further market decline, I believe that anyone who bought and held it over a period of two to five years should do well, particularly if bought on a recession.

Fraser Companies Limited is one of the largest manufacturers of bleached and easy-bleaching sulphite pulp in Canada, and through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Fraser Paper Limited, is an important producer of high-grade sulphite paper. The company's business was founded fifty-two years ago and has a splendid record of achievement. It is the largest manufacturer of lumber products in Eastern Canada.

It has a recently enlarged bleached sulphite pulp mill at Edmundston, N.B., while less than a mile away, just across the Saint John River, it maintains a paper mill at Madawaska, Maine, the raw supply for which is pumped through a pipe line across the river into the United States, thereby permitting the company to take full advantage of the natural resources of Canada and at the same time compete in the American market by avoiding the high tariff on Canadian-made fine paper. At Chatham, N.B., the company has an unbleached sulphite pulp mill with an annual capacity of 18,000 tons. In connection with its extensive timber land holdings, it owns and operates 13 saw mills located in Eastern Quebec and New Brunswick.

Earnings for the year 1928 were equal to \$1.04 on the common stock, as compared with \$1.92 per share earned in the preceding year, based on 373,665 common shares in 1928, and on 369,750 common shares in 1927, the lower earnings figure being in large part due to requirements in connection with the heavy expenditures on the company's expansion program. Ahead of the common stock is funded debt of \$14,689,000. Net working capital, as of December 31st, 1928, stood at \$5,656,753. Not long ago the company obtained a valuable contract to run over a ten year period, to supply Sears, Roebuck with catalogue paper.

CITY DAIRY'S OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I am the owner of a small block of City Dairy common stock which I bought at prices something above present quotations of 67. I have always felt that this stock was a stock which would repay holding but recently I have been approached by some brokers who want to sell me stock which they say will provide more "action" in exchange for my City Dairy. Being human, I am not adverse to making profits, but on the other hand I do not consider myself a wild speculator. I am prepared to accept the present return on my City Dairy, to hold it for a period of years, and in fact I am considering picking up a little more at the present time. What is your advice?

—A. R., Toronto, Ont.

My advice is to hold your City Dairy and leave the "action" to those who are also willing to gamble on the chances of reaction. In fact, providing that you are not putting all your eggs in one basket, I think that the purchase of additional City Dairy common at present prices can be regarded as a fairly conservative course, and that over a period of years, holders of this stock should do well. The present yield of 2.97 per cent at 67, while small, is not out of line with the general run of good common stocks, and the company's strong position, able management and good prospects indicate that the future should witness considerable progress.

I hardly anticipate anything in the way of immediate developments so far as the company's relationship to its shareholders is concerned, although some time ago rumors were current of another split-up. The stock, as you no doubt know, has already been reduced from \$100 par to \$25 par and later to no par, being split four for one each time, and these developments should suffice for some time. Fluctuations in the stock, which have been quite wide during the past year and a half, seem to have been due almost entirely to rumors of American interests seeking control. This agitation seems to have fallen pretty well into the background for the time being at any rate, and should such action eventuate in the

(Continued on Page 28)



C. L. BURTON

Who will be President of the new firm of Simpson's Limited, formed following the transfer of control of the company from Sir John G. Cleveland and his associates to Mr. Burton and D. H. Gibson, in association with Wood, Gundy and Company, Ltd. The transaction, which is one of the largest to be consummated in Canada, will entail further public financing, a portion of which has already been announced. Mr. Burton has been Vice-President and Managing Director of the predecessor company.

Photo by Who's Who in Canada

The banks have their finger and eye on any current situation and rarely err on the side of undue optimism. Mere sentiment is not in their vocabulary. The Bank of Commerce reports for example, "a steady growth of merchandise imports into Canada which is characteristic of a period of prosperity."

The Bank of Montreal's sizing up of the current situation is on the whole encouraging: "Manufacturing industries are busy in virtually all lines, and extensions of existing facilities are being made by many. Notably active are the iron and steel mills and the construction trade. Retail business has been retarded somewhat by wet, cold weather, but the aggregate turnover is satisfactory. Textile mills are producing well up to capacity, and in some lines of wool products improvements are reported. Artificial silk factories are well employed. Wholesale dry goods and groceries are without special feature. Immigration promises to at least equal that of 1928, with a good class of settlers."

(Continued on Page 26)

WE deem it a duty to our clients to follow closely the affairs of those industries with which we have been prominently identified in an underwriting capacity and to furnish on request complete current information in reference thereto.

Harley, Milner & Co.

350 Bay Street, TORONTO Telephone Adelaide 9071

HAMILTON—LONDON—WINDSOR—ST. CATHARINES—HALIFAX

Drummond Street Realty Corporation

Refunding Sinking Fund Mortgage 6½% Gold Bonds

Dated Feb. 1, 1927
Due Feb. 1, 1942

Price: 100 and accrued Interest

carrying a bonus of $\frac{1}{2}$ share of no par value common stock with each \$100 of bonds.

(Fractional shares of no par value common stock will be adjusted at \$25 per share).

17

An Investment in a City's Popularity

Summer finds Montreal crowded. Hotels, large and small, are filled, often to overflowing. Again in mid-winter comes a call for accommodation, while, all year round, there is a demand for the up-to-date, quiet hotel that combines hotel service and apartment-comfort.

The De LaSalle Apartment-Hotel, Montreal, enjoys a substantial popularity among both tourists and the steady all-season trade. It is situated in the heart of the city, within easy reach of railway stations, business, theatre and shopping districts.

It consists of a five-storey apartment-hotel and a four-storey apartment building. A five-storey addition is now under construction.

The "De LaSalle" is owned and operated by the Drummond Street Realty Corporation, and we offer, as an attractive investment, the Corporation's present offering of Refunding Sinking Fund 6½% Gold Bonds.

Full particulars will be sent on request.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

60 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

MEMBERS: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade

Canada's Birthday Prospect

(Continued from Page 25)
dicating increasing trade and development.

The Canadian Pacific Colonization and Development Branch also keeps a close check-up on conditions; "The opening months of 1929 have seen Dominion progress gather yet further momentum, with every department of national activity showing accelerated speed. There is every

indication that the completed year will record a substantial increment in national revenue over the past one as 1928 over did 1927. There is every reason to expect this process will continue for some time. There is to-day a well-founded confidence in the future, a conviction that nothing can prevent the Dominion reaching that exalted place the vastness and variety of her resources justify.

"Canada's wealth is increasing at a very rapid rate. Already, with the Dominion's resources but barely tapped, the Canadian people are one of the wealthiest in the world, and each year sees greater exploitation of the Dominion's natural possessions and new sources of national revenue tapped. In view of the great era of development into which Canada has just entered and her immense potentiality, it is interesting to speculate as to the heights to which Canadian wealth in the future may reach."

Canadian exports of merchandise have also been growing, and even more rapidly than imports, during the past year, with the result that the visible surplus of exports over imports has increased by about one-third during that period.

In the Maritimes, apple shipments have been 25 per cent greater this season than last, while conditions in the steel plants are improving, with a production thus far this year showing a substantial increase over the same period of 1928. The coal mining situation is improving and with the opening of navigation it is expected that the coal mines will be working not far from cap-

acity. The coal tonnage for the first four months of 1929 exceeded 1928 by 200,000 tons.

Quebec reports that for the most part business conditions have been satisfactory from January to March. Its iron and steel industries has a working force almost 20 per cent larger than a year ago, though building contracts show a slight lessening. The continued difficulties in the pulp and paper industry account for a slightly reduced working force, though the outlook is becoming more hopeful with a permanent realignment. Some of the other manufacturing industries have with a few exceptions, been more active.

Business conditions in Ontario during the winter months have realized the optimistic productions of last fall with hardly an exception. Records of industrial employment, manufacturing production and building activity suggest that the past winter has been the most prosperous in many years. The farmers are, however, concerned at the time of writing, over the unsatisfactory weather conditions that may affect crop results.

Still referring to Ontario, in the construction industries, employment was fully 10 per cent more active at the beginning of March than a year ago. The manufacturing industries have also been unusually active for the winter months, when a seasonal recession regularly occurs. Makers of agricultural machinery, railroad equipment and automobiles have done particularly well, and this has in turn reflected itself in the prosperity of the primary producers of pig iron and rolled steel. The textile industries, which have undergone several years of depression not only in Canada, but throughout the world, show a larger increase in employment in Ontario than in any other part of eastern Canada.

* * *

The prairie provinces have experienced lower wheat prices and consequently lessened interim payments by the Wheat Pool, which in turn produces a corresponding dullness in both retail and wholesale trade. On the other hand, building contracts for the first quarter of 1929, more than quadrupled the figures for 1928. Much benefit will also be felt in the active building programmes of the two railways and the development of mining and other properties, especially along the northern frontiers. The chief factor of encouragement, however, is the favorable crop conditions, as early in June, and the steady development industrially west of the Great Lakes.

One hundred and sixty new country elevators are planned for 1929. In the oil industry of Alberta, April broke all records in the Turner Valley, with the 1928 total production exceeding that of 1927 by 168,383 barrels. What a tremendous quantity of wheat was represented in the 365 million bushels exported in 1928!

British Columbia's prospects are on the whole encouraging. Export markets for lumber are reported to be satisfactory. Australian and Continental European markets are good, and Japanese demand is improving. Additions to the building program have been made continuously through the winter, and during the first three months of the year new contracts awarded were 57 per cent greater than in the same period of 1928. The bulk of these were for business buildings, while the recent rise in prices of the base metals should benefit British Columbia more than any other province, since she still accounts for the major part of Canada's present output. Another arresting fact regarding the Pacific Province is that its 1928 production, on the four main lines of farms, forests, mines and fisheries, reached a top-notch figure of 264 millions, or 20 millions more than in 1927—a remarkable story when compared with even a decade ago.

* * *

The expenditures decided upon or planned for 1929 and succeeding years in Canada as a whole, represent an impressive total high up in the billions. The railway outlays will involve a quarter of a billion. A 50-million terminal for the Canadian National System at Montreal has been decided upon. The C.P.R. has opened its 16 million "Royal York" in Toronto, and these are only two items in railway finances. The Bell Telephone Company announces that it will spend 176 millions in Ontario and Quebec, in its expansion program between now and 1933, while all the western governmental systems are being extended.

Nor is this all the hopeful story, even after deducting every adverse item. A news despatch, as one writes, that the C.N.R. net earnings for April were half as much again



C. E. ABBS
Well-known Toronto broker who has been re-elected to the Presidency of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

as in April a year ago makes a cheerful item all by itself. So also that employment was over 7 per cent more active in 1928 than in 1927; that pig iron production was 46 per cent and steel ingots and castings 37 per cent more—the highest figures since 1918; that auto production was 35 per cent, more, and building construction 12 per cent, more.

(Continued on Page 35)

Diversified Standard Securities, Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 8
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (2%) on the fully paid up Preferred shares, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1929, at the rate of eight per cent (8%) per annum for the current quarter, has been declared payable July 2nd, 1929, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1929.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 3
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" Common shares has been declared payable July 2nd, 1929, to holders of record June 15th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
A. G. TIERNEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 11th, 1929.

Second Diversified Standard Securities, Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 4
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the fully paid up Preferred Shares for the quarter ending June 30th, 1929, and being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, for the time so paid up, for the current quarter, has been declared payable July 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
A. G. TIERNEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 11th, 1929.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 190 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

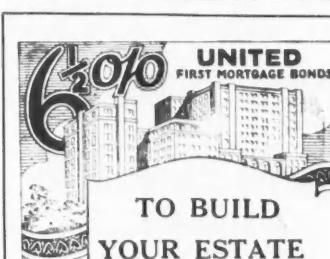
A dividend of 15% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1929, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 25th day of June, 1929.

DATED the 21st day of June, 1929.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-eight cents (\$38.) per share has been declared on the Voting and Non-Voting Capital Stock of this Company for the quarter ending 29th June, 1929, payable 15th July, 1929, to shareholders of record June 29th, 1929, at the close of business on 29th June, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
J. GIBSON LAWRENCE,
Secretary.



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They pay interest promptly, dependably, on semi-annual dates.

The rate of interest is as high as consistent with the safety of principal they afford—a rate at which, if the interest were compounded semi-annually, the principal would double itself in a little over twelve years.

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Discount Rates and the Market

Weapon Employed by U.S. Federal Reserve Board More Useful Psychologically than
Actually—High Call Loan Rates Mean Little to the Speculator
—Have the Innocent Suffered?

By JOSEPH STAGG LAWRENCE
in Barron's Weekly, New York.

IN EXAMINING at some length the various alleged reasons justifying the interference of the Federal Reserve Board in the stock market, it has been stated that there is imminent a shortage of gold. There is no dearth of gold visible within a range of time which would call for present action.

It has been stated that there is general credit inflation. Again we submit there is no support in the record for this position. Finally, it has been urged that business is suffering because of high interest rates caused by a diversion of funds into the stock market for speculative purposes. The statement has been made with both eyes shut. The record for the first quarter of 1929 reveals a prosperous state of business, one of the most brilliant in fact of recent years.

By a process of elimination, supported in part by the positive utterances of those who urge the Federal Reserve Board on to still more aggressive action, we come to the ugly conclusion that the board either shares, or has been moved by, the unreasoning prejudice against the stock market, and that it feels that the prices at which most stocks are selling today are too high. Animated by a wholly righteous zeal, it has seized its sceptre of power and wielded it more vigorously than it has on any occasion since the passage of the Act.

In order to chastise this abode of evil on lower Manhattan and force prices down to a "reasonable" level what may this body of eight men do? Unless Congress succeeds in adding others, we may say that it has four weapons which it may wield for this purpose, the discount rate, open market operations, persuasion of individual banks and publicity. We will here consider only the first of these.

The discount rate is the most obvious, and at present the most conspicuous, weapon at the disposal of the Federal Reserve Banks. It is a time-honored instrument of central bank policy.

For a limited purpose it has been tolerably effective. In this connection it must be remembered that the old central banks of Europe never invested themselves with the quixotic idealism that certain enthusiasts, not without encouragement from the board itself, are trying to attribute to the direction of our banking system. The central banks of Europe have in the past felt it their prime duty to preserve the metallic parity of their circulation. The unit of currency was defined as the equivalent of a definite amount of gold and it was the job of the central bank to maintain that equality. If the credit structure expanded unduly and gold left the country, placing the metallic reserves in peril, it was the proper task of the bank to raise its discount rate and check the outward flow of gold. It has been said of the Bank of England that it is strong enough to draw gold from the bosom of the earth itself.

It is essential that we emphasize at this point that the principal objective of rate alteration was the protection of the gold reserves. We find little evidence of fanciful and highly idealistic ends, such as the stabilization of the price level, aid for a particular class, such as the farmer, or the determination of the proper level of stock market prices. These are the visionary excrescences of an age and a land whose people have become intoxicated with a spirit of high morality and a sublime faith in the efficacy of legislation.

Now there are several ways of approaching this problem with a view to casting light upon it. We may treat it ecclesiastically, that is to say, we can summon all the weighty authorities in support of it on one side and all the weighty authorities opposed to it on the other. This would give us a lot of footnotes and protracted references with a thin connecting thread of cautious comment. If this were intended as a doctoral thesis in economics, that is precisely the method which would have to be pursued. The faith and dogma within the profession are closely related to that body of beliefs which constitute the religion of Confucius. Its essence is ancestral reverence. So in economics it is necessary to genuflect before the images of intellectual forbears. Of course this may yield extremely synthetic treatises, utterly sterile and dull, and destined very appropriately to early interment in the remote and dusty shelves of libraries. It is a sufficient compliance with scholarly forms that such a treatise be written. It need not be read. In fact, if it is read too much, it becomes suspect. We will eschew that method and leave it for doctoral candidates and students of theology.

Our method will be to examine the nature of the discount rate and its relation to banking operations, and then to consult the record for results.

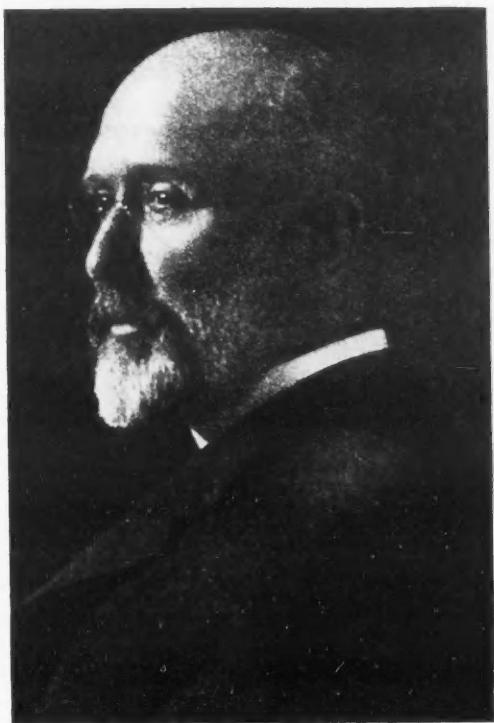
Our concepts of the part played by the central bank rate have been taken to a large degree from the experience of the great central banks of Europe, and in the process we have failed to make allowances for important differences in the banking structures of the various countries and the United States. These differences we may confine for the time being to two. The first relates to the position of these banks as guardians of the ultimate reserves of the country. We may say of the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Reichsbank that their responsibility for the ultimate safety of the credit and currency structure of their respective countries is no less than that of the Federal Reserve Banks in this country. However, there is this difference.

The commercial banks of Great Britain, France and Germany are not required to maintain reserves in the central bank. Each bank must be responsible to its own clients and stockholders for prudent conduct and for the maintenance of a sound position. Emphasis is placed upon the general character of all assets rather than upon the amount of a specific asset such as the deposits in the central bank. The latter, it is true, stands prepared at all times, at a price, to discount good paper for the commercial banks. It is to be noted here that good paper includes bills secured by stock collateral. The purists of central bank policy in the U.S. would regard such a suggestion as nothing short of a satanic alliance. The Bank of France, however, is innocent enough to regard securities as the equivalent of a signature. Security loans in England and Germany must ordinarily pay a higher rate, but that is the extent of the discrimination.

These European chauvinists have a curious notion to the effect that their Stock Exchanges are assets and should have access to the final source of credit even as other enterprises. The banks of these countries freely resort to the central bank when necessary, and noodium attaches to the procedure. Most of them as a matter of prudence and policy maintain deposits with the central bank, but the precise relation between such deposits and their own liabilities is a matter of individual banking discretion. In the U.S. the relation is defined by law and is rigid. The central banks in turn are not required to maintain legally defined reserves against their own deposits (excepting the Bank of France since June, 1928).

A second vital difference between these banks and the U.S. central bank is the extent to which they participate in a general banking business. The Bank of France has about 600 branches, and the Bank of England and the Reichsbank deal with the public much as other banks. In the U.S. the contact with the public is strictly limited to the purchase and sale of certain narrowly defined commodity instruments and government securities. The banking function of the Federal Reserve Banks has been rather rigidly confined to the protection of the ultimate reserves of the country's

(Continued on Page 34)



SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, B.A.R.T.
Who has disposed of his majority holdings of the stock of Simpson's, Limited, to Wood, Gundy and Company Ltd., in association with C. L. Burton and D. S. Gibson. It is understood that Sir Joseph, who is the Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and a director or executive of a number of important financial institutions, will devote his attention to the future to financial rather than commercial interests.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

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and
Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

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EARNINGS — The annual rental from the properties of the Corporation applicable to this issue after payment of all taxes, insurance and miscellaneous expenses amounts to \$240,000. This rental is equivalent to more than three times annual bond interest requirements. Consolidated Gross Profit of the Metropolitan Chain Stores Inc. and Metropolitan Stores Ltd. increased from \$2,986,453 in 1925 to \$3,964,106 in 1928.

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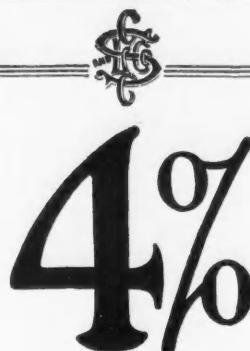
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Bonds Stocks Listed Unlisted Mining
E. MCLEOD DUNCAN Member-Montreal Curb Market

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

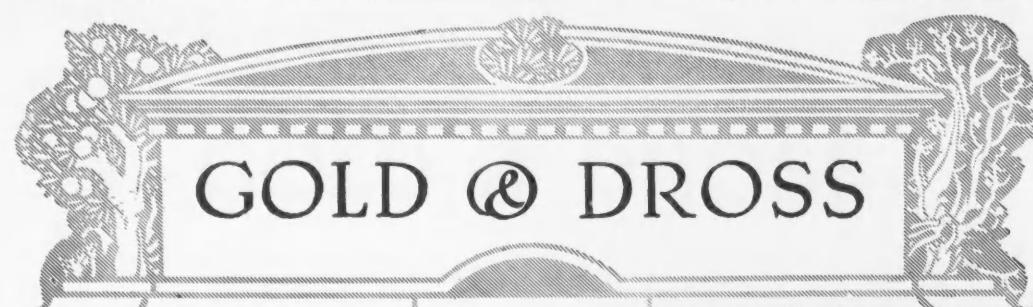
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DENMAN & CO. LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS
HAMILTON BELLEVILLE



CITY DAIRY'S OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

(Continued from Page 25)

future, I think that purchasers at present levels should do fairly well. The price range for the stock was from 44½ to 88½ in 1928 and it has been as high as 84 and as low as 57 this year. The higher figures mentioned seem to have been occasioned almost entirely by the merger rumors. In general, I think that holders of City Dairy common may expect steady progress from the company, with the likelihood of any developments being of favorable nature.

Earnings for the current year are reported to be running substantially above those of last year, with further expansion expected during the summer season, and with the outlook for the twelve months exceedingly bright. Certain changes of policy put into effect in 1928 are expected to show beneficial results during the current year, and while it is still too early to indulge in a wholesale earnings prophecy, the general situation is quite favourable. Earnings in 1928 amounted to \$3.02 per share on the common, being only a slight increase over the \$2.98 reported for 1927, and the 1929 improvement is expected to be considerably greater. The company's last balance sheet revealed an exceedingly strong position, the management is able and aggressive, and while the competition to be faced is keen, City Dairy should be able to do considerably more than keep its present relative position. At present quotations I consider this common stock attractive for a hold.

ONE THAT'S BEST LEFT ALONE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am enclosing herewith an advertisement concerning a mining promotion which, in my opinion, is the most glaring exaggeration of facts which I have seen in some time. I would ask you to peruse this and let me have your answer to the following questions:

- (1) What is the nearest mine to the property of the Gold Seal Mines, Ltd.?
- (2) What engineers' reports have been received concerning the examination of the property?
- (3) What amount of work has been done to date and with what results?
- (4) What about the \$1,000,000 for development work which has been arranged for according to the advertisement?
- (5) Is the promoter of the enterprise an experienced mining man?

C. M. S., Regina, Sask.

- (1) The nearest mine is Central Manitoba.
- (2) I have seen none.
- (3) Nothing but surface exploration to my knowledge. And not very much of that.
- (4) The statement that a million dollars for development work has already been arranged for with a New York broker can be taken with liberal helpings of salt. The phrase "arranged for" can mean a lot of things. In my opinion it means that somebody has taken an option on stock, which if said option exercised, would provide the sum. I doubt exceedingly if any sane financier or broker would actually put up a million dollars to prospect raw claims. It simply is not done. What the broker does is try to create a market for the stock he has optioned. He takes it up as he sells it. If he sells enough to get the treasury of the mining company a million dollars, all to the good. But to do it he has to have some results from the property. Failing that his sales fade and he drops his option. It isn't the broker who does the financing but the public.

- (5) The promoter was formerly a newspaperman in the employ of a western mining paper. He is not, I understand, an engineer.

NATIONAL TEA CO.

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Is the National Tea Company common a first-class buy at 67? Is the company going ahead well, how many stores is it operating now and where are they located?

R. H. B., Toronto, Ont.

I know of no reason for considering this stock a particularly good buy at the present time. Recent sales and earnings figures of the company indicate a slowing up in its rate of growth. The company is now operating 1,680 stores, of which something over 1,000 have fresh meat shops in conjunction with the grocery units. The company also has a half interest in the National Tea Company of Minneapolis, with nearly 100 stores in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Most of its units are in the upper Mississippi Valley Section, centering around Chicago and Minneapolis where its main warehouses are located. It seems likely, therefore, that the company's earnings will be affected to some extent by the drop in wheat prices.

The company's earnings increased sharply in 1928, reporting a gain of 46 per cent. On the basis of the present capitalization, net was equivalent to \$4.27 per common share, as compared with \$3.04 in 1927 and \$2.29 in 1926. The gain in the first quarter of the current year, however, was but 13.9 per cent, equivalent to \$1.18 per share, as compared with \$1.03 in the same period in 1928. The dividend for May was only 2.21 per cent, as compared with May, 1928. The company was recently refinanced, the common stock being split, the 6½ per cent preferred being replaced with a 5½ per cent issue and new stock being sold. The 660,000 no par common shares are now on a \$1.50 annual dividend basis.

CONIAURUM'S POSITION

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Would you please advise me on the recent happenings in connection with the mining proposition known as Coniaurum. As a bond and shareholder in Coniaurum would like to know if the mine has any value.

A. N., Westmount, Que.

The Ventures-Coniaurum deal is now history, in the sense that a sufficient percentage of bond holdings has been turned in to legalize the transfer of the property to the new company which is to be organized. In my opinion the bondholders were well advised in submitting their equity to the new control. Under the arrangement which is outlined below both bondholders and common stockholders will get a new deal. Otherwise the bondholders alone had only a slim chance of recovering a part of their investment through salvage operations.

The property has good location and geology and in the upper levels offered definite promise of good



D. H. GIBSON

Who has played a prominent part in the transfer of control of Simpson's, Limited from Sir Joseph Flavelle and his associates. Mr. Gibson, who is associated with C. L. Burton and Wood Gandy, Ltd., was formerly Eastern Manager of the Simpson enterprises and will occupy an important executive position in the reorganized company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

grade ore, sufficient to provide tonnage for the mill erected. Lower down the veins lost values. The present proposal is to take the work to lower horizons and to thoroughly test the whole property. The new interests are committed to several thousands of dollars expenditure and if the results secured justify it, as much as two million will be spent. The deal in brief is this:

A new company, capitalized at 6,000,000 shares of no par is to be formed. Two million shares are to be given for the property and to be divided as follows:—Coniaurum stockholders are to receive one new for two old. Coniaurum bondholders are to receive 120 new common shares for each \$80 worth of bonds. The balance of 260,000 shares are to be bought for 40 cents a share, providing \$104,000 to wipe out debts.

Of the 4,000,000 shares remaining, Ventures Limited, has contracted to buy 625,000 at 40 cents and takes options on further shares at prices from 40 cents up. The mill will continue to operate.

NEWBEC ATTRACTIVE SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you please advise me if Newbec is a good buy to hold for one or two years. A great many shares have been changing hands; is it likely to be a real mine? Its position appears very favorable with regard to power, railway and nearby smelter at Noranda.

—A. F., Penticton, N.B.

Newbec has, in my opinion, good speculative chances for a hold. But they are speculative. Continuous and well directed exploration over a period of two years has offered decided encouragement that the property possesses a minable body of copper sulphides of economic grade. The presence of an orebody on the 125 and 250 foot levels has been demonstrated.

But the company has yet to solve geological and physical problems before its directors know what they have or may expect to find. The mining effort is to be increased by the addition of a better plant, the present one being efficient but lacking capacity.

Newbec is, I believe, the best-looking copper prospect in immediate range of vision.

MONTGOMERY WARD ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I was pulled out of a bad hole by you last September, so I am coming to you now to settle my present problem, though it won't give you so much trouble. I told you my circumstances before, so you know I am not a man of wealth. However, I have accumulated approximately \$1,000 with which I am thinking of buying some of the common shares of a good chain store company such as Montgomery Ward and Company.

I have picked this because this is a line of business in which I am particularly interested and because I believe Montgomery Ward has made wonderful progress.

Please give me your idea of it as a buy.

—R. H. B., Toronto, Ont.

At present price, 107, and dividend 10, all the information possible

is available concerning the company, as I know very little about it. I would particularly like information as to the size of its operations, its past, present and prospective earnings, current sales, capitalization, etc.

—T. R., Calgary, Alta.

I would not care to predict that this stock is likely to show any marked advance in the near future, but I think it has definite attraction as a long-pull purchase around its current price level, which is some 49 points below its 1929 high, in view of the rapid progress of

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

INVESTMENT SURVEY

We have prepared in graphic form a comprehensive review of investment practices of Canadian life insurance companies over a period of nearly fifty years.

In 1881 their investments were \$7,000,000; in 1929 they are in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

Individual investors will gain worthwhile suggestions from the investment practices of life insurance companies.

We shall be pleased to mail a copy upon request.

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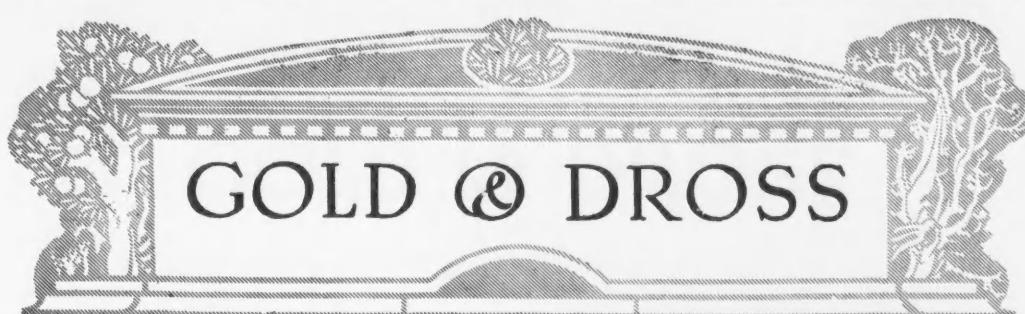
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the company's vast chain store expansion policy and the apparent prospects for further substantial growth over the next few years.

This firm is the second largest in the mail order business on this continent, besides which it operates approximately 250 retail stores and 18 retail department stores. The company plans to open 200 additional units a year for the next two years. In addition it exports goods to Canada, Mexico, South America and the Far East.

Earnings reached a new record in 1928 equivalent to \$4.77 per share on the present common, or \$14.26 per share on the previous capitalization compared with \$10.25 in 1927. The position of the company's stockholders was further improved by the calling of the entire funded debt of the subsidiary warehouse corporation on April 1st last and of the properties corporation on May 1st.

The company obtained the \$40,000,000 of capital required for this and for future expansion by offering the stockholders rights to purchase additional stock. Giving effect to these changes, the capitalization now consists of 205,000 shares of no par class A, 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, and 3,423,753 shares of no par common. The dividend rate on the new common is \$2.50.

It has been officially stated that 1929 sales are expected to reach \$300,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent as compared with 1928. For the first five months the actual increase was 30.3 per cent. If expectations are realized, the per share earnings are unofficially estimated at \$6.25. A continuance of adverse agricultural conditions in the United States, however, would tend to reduce this figure.

POTPOURRI

B. D., Kitchener, Ont. The stock of DEFOREST PHONOFILM OF CANADA LIMITED is currently quoted by unlisted security dealers at \$3.50 per share bid, \$4.50 asked. The outlook for the company ever amounting to anything is exceedingly poor, in my opinion, and I believe a holder of the stock would be well advised to take the best price he can get. This stock was originally sold at prices varying from \$5 to \$25 per share. SATURDAY NIGHT consistently advised its readers against purchasing these shares.

S. R. Ottawa, Ont. PATRICIA LAKE SHORE MINING SYNDICATE has been transformed into PATRICIA DENT MINES, LIMITED, with a share capital of \$5,000,000, of which 2,411,000 shares are issued. The vendors' stock is reported pooled for two years. The holdings of the company are one and a half miles north of the Jackson-Manion Mine and have had surface exploration and testing with two shallow shafts, about two thousand feet apart on an established break of good width. The company has said little of values secured but officials have reported encouragement from time to time. The new company is stated to be well financed and I was under the impression that they were not offering any stock to the public. The property is still a fairly raw prospect.

F. E. B., Detroit, Mich. TRUSTEE STANDARD OIL SHARES has only been in operation for a comparatively short time so that there is very little in the way of an operating record by which to estimate its future prospects. The shares are, of course, speculative at this stage, but in their class they look quite attractive. The company is a fixed common stock investment trust, terminating May 1st, 1948. Standard Oil Shares Incorporated, deposits with the Irving Trust Company of New York, as trustee, 160 shares of common stock of 31 different oil companies of the Standard



E. R. PEACOCK

Prominent Canadian financier of London, England, who has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, owing to pressure of his other interests.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Oil group against every 1,000 Trustee Standard Oil Shares issued. The operation of the trust is vested in the Irving Trust Company, which distributes dividends, etc. Administration charges for the term of the trust average less than one half of one per cent. per year on the selling price of the shares. Thus the set-up of the company is attractive. The Standard Oil companies, whose shares will be purchased by Trustee Standard Oil Shares Incorporated, have all made very satisfactory profits in the past, and there seems no present reason to doubt their ability to continue their good record over the next several years. Earnings of the companies whose stocks are held may fluctuate fairly considerably, of course, in accordance with changing conditions in the oil industry, but the return from them should average up well, I think, over a period of years.

J. A., Toronto, Ont. JACKSON MANION is a gold prospect in Patricia. The question of its having ore in minable quantities is under debate at the moment. Work proceeding at the mine, is of a purely exploratory nature and reports of results have not been issued recently. The stock has had a varied career, causing heavy losses to those who believed early statements of the ore findings. It is not clear that the company could be reorganized and operated profitably.

D. D., Schumacher, Ont. At present prices AMULET is reasonably rated. A student of the situation reports that there are profits in the known ore more than equal to the present quotation for the stock. However that may be, you must admit that you are sending money on a salvage mission when it might be employed on constructive work. I would not suggest averaging down. I do not think you would get sufficiently rapid action to satisfy you.

What is England Facing?

(Continued from Page 25)

backs of unemployed and yet there are myriads in distress for want of those very things these industries can easily produce in overwhelming abundance.

Why should these things be when farmers, miners, builders and all the primary industries have only to get a chance of working in harmony with nature, and coal, iron, food, and houses would spring up as required.

Add to this that the primary producers all over the world are always ready to pour their ever-increasing surplus into Britain and with the modern method of mass production the secondary products can be accumulated far in excess of the demand of the whole population and yet more and to spare would remain for export. This condition of affairs calls for strenuous thinking by each and every individual of the nation. Truly the distributive system must be badly out of joint, and it is too evident there is some dire obstruction choking the free circulation of the nation's economic blood.

During the War one thousand million pounds sterling of American securities belonging to British citizens were bought up by the Government and sent to America, the interest on which is now lost; altered relations with America will weigh more heavily than they need do as long as German reparations and Allied debts remain unsettled; interest payments from Russia which came in pre-war times in the form of primary products are no longer forthcoming, we now lack our former payments in kind for interest due to us from America; and former large buyers of our manufactures such as Japan, India and China are now more or less our competitors; European countries were receiving large loans from the United States and using these credits adversely to England. Prices were on the downward trend depressing industry and increasing unemployment, whilst there was no alteration in debenture obligations and fixed charges and the National Debt was higher, measured by the

quantity of goods to be delivered; the London Market was not only dominated by New York but to some extent by the Bank of France, and America was in a position to maintain control over the world level of prices. All these influences have been prevalent in the year 1928 in an even more intense degree, and to boot, Germany entered the field as a withdrawer of gold from London.

* * *

We are beginning to see that the immense American lending to Europe led in due course to dearer money in New York and this in turn attracted a large backward flow of gold thereby imposing higher rates in London and the Continent. In July, 1927, the American Federal Reserve Bank Authorities reduced the general bank rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. and Europe borrowed freely, reducing by degrees the American gold stock by about £100,000,000 and increasing the reserves in European banks by a like amount and even something more received direct from South Africa. After February, 1928, there were signs of stringency in America and the rate was raised to 4 per cent., then gradually to 5 per cent.

It has to be borne in mind that "time" money commanded 7½ per cent. and "call" money 8 per cent. for some time and these may be regarded as "free" or international rates. They lead to American borrowing in London, and the indications are that America will once more be drawing gold from the vaults of the European Central Banks or from the South African arrivals. It will thus be seen that the American economic factor has an enormous, insidious and complex influence on the industries of Britain and indeed on all international relations. There is a very large element of uncertainty introduced as the American banking organisation has not been long enough in operation to enable operators to fully gauge all its potentialities or its possible weak spots. The domestic monetary policy of America at times may accentuate

the difficulties of other countries by making the gold standard work less smoothly than it did before the War. Great Britain will have to realize it is no longer its own master in the old sense of the word.

Large production per unit is required but in order to make that very production fruitful and reproductive there must be a large number of well paid wage earners capable of great elasticity of employment. In order that the level of prices be kept uniform the volume of currency must move automatically with the rise and fall in the quantity of saleable commodities and the total number of consumers. The events of the year 1928 have taught us how important it is that due regard should be paid to these essentials. The output per man has been shown to increase under the expanding influence of competition, good wages and labour-saving devices, the last factor necessitating the ability of labour to quickly adapt itself to changing circumstances brought about by increased production.

* * *

The industrial vigour, the commercial alertness, and the financial strength of England are as good as ever, and we are still distributing large sums to the masses by means of pensions, insurances or doles, maintaining a large rentier class, importing large quantities of grain and raw materials which the nations of the earth seem to be jostling one another to get into our markets.

This, however, raises the further question of how long we are going to allow these other countries to take payment in gold instead of in British goods. It behoves us to devise means of enlarging the direct exchange of British manufactures for the produce we import from each individual country. This may be brought about by a more scientific investigation into the international financial balances and the monetary relations between the exchanges of the raw materials and foodstuffs we import and the manufactures we export.



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Superintendent of Agencies
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HEAD OFFICE

78-88 King St. East, TORONTO

**U.S. Insurance Commissioners to Meet in Toronto**

THE National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States has accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of Ontario, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, and the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada, to hold its sixtieth annual session at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 17, 18 and 19.

The association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada will hold its twelfth annual conference in Toronto at the same time.

The opening session on the first (Tuesday) morning will be a joint meeting in recognition of the international character of the insurance business and the problems common to insurance supervision in the United States and Canada; the business sessions of the National Convention and the Canadian Association will be conducted independently in accordance with their respective constitution and laws.

The entertainment features of the programme have been arranged by a special Entertainment Committee representing the insurance offices in Canada. All visitors attending the meetings of either the National Convention or the Canadian Association are invited to register with the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee at the Royal York Hotel immediately upon arrival.

The business sessions of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada will be held on the 13th, 14th and 16th days of September and concluded, if possible, before the joint opening session on the 17th September.

Assets of Eagle, Star Total \$105,689,914

ONE of the leading British insurance companies transacting business in Canada is the Eagle, Star and British Insurance Co., Limited.

While in Great Britain it does all classes of insurance business, including life, in Canada it confines its operations to fire and allied lines. It is regularly licensed to transact business throughout Canada, and maintains a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$492,560 for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1928 were \$638,000.22, while its total liabilities here were \$374,048.06, showing a surplus in this country of \$263,952.16.

Its head office balance sheet as at December 31, 1928, shows total assets of \$105,689,914.09. Adequate provision is made for all liabilities. There is a general reserve fund of \$6,813,240, a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$364,578.11, and life department funds of \$81,596,295.98, besides the paid up capital of \$5,318,689.62.

General of America Splitting its Shares

ANOTHER company to announce the split-up of its shares is the General Insurance Co. of America, incorporated in 1923, which has been paying dividends since early in 1928, and its recently formed running mate, the First National Insurance Co. of America, which commenced business in 1928. The split-up in the case of the General stock is 75 for one, and in the case of the First National 30 for one. Each share of General stock is separately attached to a share of American Insurance Agency stock, so the 75 for 1 offer includes the agency stock with that of the General.

Announcement is also made of the formation of a holding company to take over the assets of the General of America group, to be known as General of America Corporation. It is to have 1,500,000 shares of no par value, of which 1,230,000 shares will be offered to stockholders of the General and First National for their holdings in the two companies. The remaining 270,000 shares will be held in the treasury for future expansion. None of it will be offered to the public.



THE COMMERCIAL LIFE CUP
Mr. Herman Treille, having won the above cup three times in succession at the Alberta Seed Fair, secures permanent possession. Mr. Treille is an international grain prize-winner who farms in the Peace River country. This is the third Commercial Life Cup won by Alberta, first being captured by Major S. C. Strange. It was awarded to the farmer securing the highest aggregate score for any two crops eligible for registration. Reading from left to right: Mr. Treille, international grain prize-winner; J. W. Glenwright, managing director of the Commercial Life Assurance Company; and W. J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner.

Protection with Profit

Great-West Life

40 ALFRED WRIGHT, President



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C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

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75,000 Square Feet
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Wood, Fleming & Company, Ltd.
Royal Bank Building—EL. 6161.

The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited

Preference Stock Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of one cent per share on the preference stock declared on the preference stock of The Mount Royal Hotel Company Limited payable the second day of July, 1929, to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business on the twentieth day of June, 1929.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. H. McDougall, Secretary

June 20, 1929.

Established 1840

One of the Oldest Canadian Companies

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Managing Director H. BEGG

Directors

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Secretary Assistant-Secretary
W. H. BURCOMBE J. G. HUTCHINSON
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Ontario Equitable Capital Increased to \$8,000,000

PUBLIC NOTICE has been given that under the Ontario Companies Act, Supplementary Letters Patent, bearing date May 29th, 1929, have been issued to the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co., increasing the capital stock of the company from \$5,250,000 to \$8,000,000 by the creation of 27,500 shares of \$100 each.

If the new issue is taken up, it will give the Ontario Equitable a subscribed capital of \$8,000,000, by many millions the largest subscribed capital of any Canadian life company. The Sun Life of Canada comes next with a subscribed capital of \$2,000,000; then the Manufacturers Life, with \$1,500,000, and the Canada Life, Confederation Life, Imperial Life, Great West Life, Montreal Life, National Life, Northern Life, Continental Life, Saskatchewan Life, with \$1,000,000 each.

Death Duties Insurance in England

IN THE British House of Commons recently, Sir William Davison asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would consider the desirability of a provision in his forthcoming Budget whereby it may be possible for an individual taxpayer to take out an insurance policy in the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide for the payment of the death duties which will eventually be payable on his estate without having the amount of such insurances added on to the estate in question, whereby additional death duties on the amount insured would be payable?

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel): My hon. friend may rest assured that all suggestions are considered before every Budget.

Sir W. Davison: Does my hon. friend fully realise the undesirability of having the accumulated capital of individuals used to pay national current expenditure, and does he not see that the suggestion made in the question would enable individuals to make an annual contribution to an insurance office, so that the duty could be paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on their death?

Mr. Samuel: I cannot without notice answer that series of supplementary questions, but my hon. friend may rest assured that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not lost sight of his suggestion.

Transportation of New York Licensed in Canada

THE Transportation Insurance Company of New York has received a Dominion License authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance and Insurance of personal property against accidental damage by reason of any cause except by fire. Mr. R. J. Dale, Montreal, Que., has been appointed the Company's Canadian Chief Agent for Canada.

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In any plan of life assurance the extra risk is what increases the premium that is required.

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FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	Assets \$ 707,240.80
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,502,475.01
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,079,921.82
STUVYESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,799,513.94
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 776,064.94
BALOIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,315,287.75
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,400,382.86
AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,744,276.56
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 11,705,196.00
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED	\$61,692,548.45

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The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co. -:- WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. C. Preceville, Sask.

National Protective Insurance Association, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is not licensed to do business in Canada, and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Accordingly, I advise against insuring with this concern, as in case you had a claim to collect you could not enforce payment in Canada but would have to go to Missouri to try and get your money.

This would put you practically at its mercy in case of a claim.

Besides, the policy this concern is trying to sell in Canada is really an assessment contract, and you have no guarantee that the cost would be only a cent a day, \$3.65 a year, for benefits of \$100 a month, as stated in its circulars and advertisements.

It pays to buy insurance from licensed



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J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited



CONCERNING INSURANCE

ed companies, as in case of a claim payment can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies must maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities here, so that the funds are available with which to pay claims.

Any company advertising in SATURDAY NIGHT is safe to insure with. Advertising is not accepted from companies that are not safe.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
A customer of ours is considering cancelling his life insurance under the returned soldiers' plan of the Dominion Government, for a life company. This policy that he now has was taken out in 1923 and he figures on taking a cash surrender value and insuring in a life company as he thinks he can get greater benefits. Would you advise a returned soldier, who is partly disabled, of taking such a change?

—G. T. Windthorst, Sask.

I advise a returned soldier, whether partially disabled or not, to hold on to his Returned Soldiers Insurance, as it would mean a loss to him to drop his policy in order to take out a policy with any company.

As he has had his policy since 1923, he could not replace it with a policy of equal value for anything like the same money.

Returned Soldiers Insurance is issued at a low net rate, the Dominion Government bearing the entire cost of the administration expenses, and anyone carrying this insurance cannot change it for other insurance without loss; the longer the insurance has been in force the greater the loss.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a reader of your magazine I would appreciate a little information re insurance.

A father takes out an insurance policy on a son's life, at the time the son is 13 years old—the policy payable to the father. Later, the father bequeathing everything to his wife (the father's wife), dies. Wife dies two years after leaving everything to her three children, divided equally. The beneficiary under the policy had never been changed and the son died recently. Son wills everything to his wife, except \$1,000.

I will devise and bequeath unto my bookkeeper \$1,000 in recognition of her services contributing to my success in business.

All the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, I will devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife, for her own use absolutely.

(The wife is executrix).

No insurance is mentioned in will. Could you tell me where the proceeds of policy should go to the three children of the mother, this son being one, or go to the son's wife?

Should not the other two children receive their one third interest in the policy?

—W. A., Chatham, Ont.

If this policy was taken out in the ordinary way, the son being the applicant for the insurance and the father paying the premiums, the policy would become the property of the son when he became of age, and the proceeds of the policy would accordingly go to the son's wife.

If, however, the father applied for the insurance in his own name on his son's life, the father being named in the policy as the insured, and the son's life as the subject of the insurance, the insurance would then become part of the father's estate and the proceeds would be distributed among those entitled to share in the estate.

A parent has an insurable interest in the life of his child, but if he desires to retain control of the insurance after the child becomes of age, he must be named as the insured in the policy.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you favor me by informing me, by letter, in enclosed stamped envelope, as to the financial condition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Association of Cleveland, Ohio. Do you consider the system of insurance and pensions to be sound, and will they be able to pay their members their insurance and pension allowance as they come due, without raising the dues extremely high?

—R. J. R., Goderich, Ont.

While the Locomotive Engineers Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association of Cleveland, Ohio, is not regularly licensed in Canada under the Insurance Act and has no Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders, its right to do business in Canada is recognized, as it has secured exemption from the provisions of the Dominion Insurance Act under the law which authorizes the Treasury Board to grant exemption to a society whose members' occupation is of such a hazardous nature that they are either wholly unable to obtain insurance in the licensed companies or are able to obtain it only to a limited extent and upon the payment of very high premiums.

This association has been in existence since 1867 and does not operate upon the legal reserve basis but upon the assessment system. On January 1, 1928, its total admitted assets were

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Capital Subscribed \$ 500,000.00
Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

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No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent --- almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

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The Protective Association of Canada

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Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

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Thayers Limited

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Price:—On Application



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70,000 Individual Homes in Greater Toronto Served by Langley's Limited in 1928

NEARLY two large departmental stores, Langley's Limited have the largest telephone traffic in Toronto, and have received as many as 3,200 individual calls in one day.

Here is a cash business, free from many of the hazards usually encountered by general industry — which offers to the investor a steady 7% income and the possibility of real appreciation in Security value.

We recommend the Preferred Stock of this Company.

PRICE: 100 and accrued dividend, to yield 7%.

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We recommend

Consolidated Press, Limited

**6½% Twenty-Year Sinking Fund
Convertible Gold Debentures**

This Company owns and operates "SATURDAY NIGHT", "CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL", "ONTARIO FARMER", several trade journals and "SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS". It is one of the largest units in the printing and publishing business in Canada.

This issue constitutes the senior security of the Company. Last year debenture interest requirements were earned over five times.

Debentures are convertible at any time into common stock on the basis of two shares for each \$100 debenture.

Further particulars upon request

**PRICE: 100 and accrued interest,
to yield 6½%.**

**R. A. DALY & CO.
LIMITED**
80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

Canada's Wheat Situation

Recent Price Decline Appears to Have Been Too Precipitate and Unwarranted by Actual Facts—Carry-over May be Less Than Last Year—Conditions in West Remain Good

THE crash in wheat prices in the week ending May 11, and their continued weakness to date has been a disturbing influence in the security markets, already hampered by a tight money situation. The Canadian markets, especially have been disturbed owing to the predominant position of wheat in the economic structure of this country. On past occasions, a decline in agricultural prices has been followed by recession in business, so the importance of the drop in wheat prices cannot be minimized, points out S. R. MacKellar & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, in their current investment letter.

The Canadian wheat crop of 1928 amounted to 533,600,000 bushels was the largest on record and it followed three very large crops: 1925—395,500,000 bushels; 1926—407,100,000 bushels; 1927—479,700,000 bushels. World conditions were such in these earlier years, however, that prices were favorable to the producers of wheat. The Canadian Pool paid gross, on the basis of No. 1 Northern, Fort William, \$1.47 1/4 a bushel for the 1925 crop, \$1.44 1/4 a bushel for the 1926 crop, and \$1.45 a bushel for the 1927 crop. The tremendous purchasing power made available by these profitable crops was in a large measure responsible for the revival of Canadian prosperity.

The 1928 crop has come on to the world market under unfavorable circumstances. It has coincided with large crops in the United States, Australia, and Argentina. The world production of wheat last season was 15.9% above the five-year average, 1922-26, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. The principal importing countries in Europe have taken more wheat to date this year than last owing to smaller domestic crops and the Orient and Asia have imported exceptionally large quantities.

This strong demand helped to increase prices during January and February but unsatisfactory conditions have since developed bringing lower prices. The American winter wheat crop has grown satisfactorily, with prospects of a yield 17 million bushels greater than last year. Large offerings of Argentina wheat have been made at sacrifice prices, many shipments having left port unsold.

Wheat prices in the United States have been greatly influenced by political factors. Many farmers and a strong group of speculators held wheat in the belief that some legislative measures would be taken that would advance the price. When it became evident that no form of subsidy would be likely to get through Congress, the liquidation began. The decline was hastened by a reduction in rail rates on wheat and flour which emphasized to the European buyers the weak position of the holders of wheat.

Another factor tending to weaken prices was the congestion of Canadian wheat at lower lake ports. Owing to good autumn weather most of the grain left the farmers' hands and was concentrated at the head of the lakes. Early opening of navigation brought this grain down the lakes in large volume before navigation had properly been opened at Montreal. This situation was only a temporary one, but while it lasted its influence tended to depress prices. Wheat is now moving freely from Montreal and funds tied up in financing the crop are being released.

Wheat is now down, probably to its economic level, where subsequent price movements will depend on crop prospects. Although supplies of wheat in exporting countries at the middle of May were 125 million bushels greater than at this season last year, of which increase 35 million bushels were Canadian, it would appear that upon a consideration of continued rapid consumption the carryover will probably not exceed that on August 1st, 1928, by more than 100,000,000 bushels with the greater amount of this in the United States. The carryover of Canadian wheat is likely to be less than last year.

As for the coming season, it is as yet too early to make predictions. The acreage in the Canadian West will not be materially different from last year, increases in Alberta being offset by decreases in Manitoba. Recent rains and warm weather have improved the prospects, which a few weeks ago were less bright owing to lack of heat and moisture.

"In addition, prospects for future business in your company's products are very promising," says the letter, which also states that dividend of 25 cents a share for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable Oct. 15, has been declared to shareholders of record Sept. 30, 1928. The new shares will rank for dividend.



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171 JOHN STREET TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1908

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Pascoe's long experience has been successfully applied to this phase of men's apparel. Here you will find distinction without sacrifice of service—and both at prices that pleasantly surprise you.

Golf Knickers	\$3.50 to \$7.50
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Tropical Worsted Suits	\$25 to \$35
4-piece Golf Suits	\$30 to \$40
Blazers	\$6.00 to \$8.00



Mitchell Rights

Business Shows 70% Improvement in Four Months

BECAUSE future prospects of business are very promising, directors of the Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., announce that, to take care of expected expansion, "rights" will be offered present shareholders to buy two new shares for each five shares held on July 4 for this year at \$37 a share. The 20,000 shares thus offered will, therefore, bring the company \$740,000 additional funds to expand its business. The letter sent out by Allan M. Mitchell, president, states that earnings for the first four months of 1929 are 70 per cent. ahead of the same period in 1928, and that orders received continue to exceed the amount of work completed.

As for the coming season, it is as yet too early to make predictions. The acreage in the Canadian West will not be materially different from last year, increases in Alberta being offset by decreases in Manitoba. Recent rains and warm weather have improved the prospects, which a few weeks ago were less bright owing to lack of heat and moisture.

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Established 1894

Nova Scotia Bank Bldg., Montreal Somerset Block, Winnipeg
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Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver

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Investors Syndicate
Kindly send me a copy of your Compound Interest Booklet which describes your plan of GUARANTEED Investment.

Simpson Financing
Public Offering of Securities
Announced Following
Transfer of Control

THE new financing in connection with the change in control of the Simpson organization, consequent upon the sale by Sir Joseph Flavelle and his associates of their majority holdings to Wood, Gundy and Company, Ltd., in association with C. L. Burton and D. S. Gibson, will involve the public financing of \$20,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust 6 per cent. gold bonds will be offered forthwith by Wood, Gundy and Co., for public subscription. It is understood that \$10,000,000, 6½ per cent. preference shares will also be offered within the course of a few days. The common share capitalization will consist of 120,000 class A shares and 120,000 class B shares.

These securities will be issued by a new company, to be known as Simpsons, Limited, the same name as that borne by the predecessor company. The new bonds and preferred will be used to provide part of the consideration for acquiring from Simpsons, Limited (old company), all the common shares of the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and to enable the old company to retire its \$5,024,800 collateral trust bonds and its \$7,000,000 preference shares. Additional consideration will be provided through senior officers and employees of the company, who will be substantially increasing their interest in the business. It is understood that such officers and employees will acquire all the class A shares and a substantial proportion of the class B shares.

This financing marks only the third change in ownership of the Simpson organization in a period of 55 years, the business having been owned by the late Robert Simpson from 1872 to 1898 and from 1898 until the present time by the interests which have just disposed of their holdings.

♦

The Simpson organization has made remarkable strides, particularly during the last few years. Statement of earnings to be made available in connection with the new financing shows that combined annual net earnings of the businesses to be controlled by the new company (after providing for interest and dividends on bonds and preference shares of the Robert Simpson Company) and available for interest on the new bonds and depreciation have grown by more than 50 per cent. during the last six years, the figures being as follows:

Combined Earnings	
Fiscal Year Ended	Above Basis
Jan. 30, 1924	\$1,899,200.03
Feb. 4, 1925	2,043,055.86
Feb. 3, 1926	2,013,350.88
Feb. 2, 1927	2,599,706.17
Feb. 1, 1928	2,762,812.59
Jan. 30, 1929	2,958,817.45

These earnings compare with annual interest of \$600,000 on the new \$10,000,000 issues. During the last year approximately \$7,000,000 has been provided for store expansion in Toronto and Montreal, and it is pointed out that the business has as yet derived but little benefit from the new expenditures, inasmuch as the Toronto store only commenced full operation in March of the present year, while the new Montreal store is not yet completed.

The new bonds will be well secured with regard to assets. After deducting bonds and preferences shares of the Robert Simpson Company, and all other liabilities ranking prior to the new issue, there will remain an equity of approximately \$25,000,000 available for the new \$10,000,000 bond issue. Of this amount, \$10,778,859 will represent the depreciated value of fixed assets to be directly owned by Simpsons, Limited, and pledged as security for the bonds, while an additional \$5,664,736 will represent the value of fixed assets of subsidiaries after deducting the amount of bonds and preference shares issued by the Robert Simpson

Company. To this total, there is added net current assets of \$7,769,662 and other assets of \$848,057, making the total of \$25,061,314.

In view of the popularity of the Simpsons, Limited, bonds and preferred already outstanding, and which will be retired, it is expected that there will be a dominion-wide demand for the new securities, and it is under-

stood that London has also expressed an interest in the issue and will probably be a heavy buyer of the new securities.

The new bonds will be offered at 100 and interest, yielding 6 per cent.

Canada's historical background contains some of the most romantic and interesting episodes in the history of

North America, but there are many scenes of important actions and events which are unmarked by any special reminder of what transpired at these points. The Department of the Interior has been carrying on a valuable work in preserving and restoring the ruins and suitably marking the sites of national historic importance.

Saskatoon
A. L. KOYL & COMPANY
General Real Estate and Investment Brokers
 Specializing in First Mortgage Investments,
 Property Management and Real Estate.
 INVESTMENT INQUIRIES SOLICITED

NEW ISSUE**\$10,000,000****Simpsons, Limited****First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund
Gold Bonds, 6%, Series A**

To be dated July 2nd, 1929

To mature July 2nd, 1949

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 2nd and July 2nd) payable at any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada or of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (Yukon Territory excepted); or at the Agency of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York; or at The Royal Bank of Canada, London, England, at the fixed rate of \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ to £1 Sterling. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registerable as to principal only and fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 or authorized multiples thereof. Redeemable on sixty days' notice, at the following prices and accrued interest: at 105 if redeemed on or before July 2nd, 1934; thereafter at 104 if redeemed on or before July 2nd, 1939; thereafter at 103 if redeemed on or before July 2nd, 1944; and thereafter at 102.

The Trust Deed will provide for annual cumulative Sinking Fund, commencing January 2nd, 1931, for the exclusive retirement of Bonds of Series A, equal to 2% of all the issued Bonds of Series A.

Legal Investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Insurance Act, 1917, Canada.

For detailed information, we refer to the circular containing letter from C. L. Burton, President (to be elected), which has been summarized in part as follows:

The Company

Simpsons, Limited (new Company), has been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada and will acquire from the present company of the same name all of the outstanding common shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto, which, in turn, owns all of the issued shares of The John Murphy Company, Limited, Montreal (to be known as Robert Simpson, Montreal, Limited); The Robert Simpson Western, Limited, Regina; The Robert Simpson Eastern, Limited, Toronto and Halifax; Keens Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto; and Thompson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto. The new Company, therefore, will control the operations of two of the oldest established departmental stores in Canada, as well as a mail order business extending over the whole Dominion.

The new Company will acquire direct title to substantial properties now owned by The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and its subsidiary companies, including the new addition to the Toronto store, the eleven-storey warehouse on Mutual Street, Toronto, and all fixed properties of such subsidiary companies in Montreal, Regina and Halifax.

Assets

According to the Consolidated Balance Sheet, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, fixed and net current assets of Simpsons, Limited (new Company), and subsidiary companies, as at January 30th, 1929, after giving effect to completion of Toronto and Montreal stores and present financing were:

Depreciated value of fixed assets to be directly owned by Simpsons, Limited (new Company), including funds reserved for completion of construction of Montreal and Toronto stores.....	\$10,778,859
Depreciated value of fixed assets owned by The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and subsidiary companies after transfers above referred to	\$10,690,231
Less bonds and preference shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited	5,025,495 5,664,736
Combined net current assets after deducting all current liabilities	7,769,662
Catalogue expenditures and other expenses paid in advance	848,057
Total	\$25,061,314
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds (this issue)	\$10,000,000

Earnings

For the six fiscal years ended January 30th, 1929, combined annual net earnings of the businesses to be owned or controlled by Simpsons, Limited (new Company), as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, after providing for interest and dividends on bonds and preference shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and available for interest on this issue of Bonds and depreciation, were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Combined Earnings on above Basis
January 30th, 1924	\$1,899,200.03
February 4th, 1925	2,043,055.86
February 3rd, 1926	2,013,350.88
February 2nd, 1927	2,599,706.17
February 1st, 1928	2,762,812.59
January 30th, 1929	2,958,817.45
Annual interest on this issue of Bonds	600,000.00

The above earnings reflect but little benefit (except interest) from over \$4,000,000 recently expended upon the new addition to the Toronto store, which did not come into full operation until March, 1929, and reflect no benefit from an investment of approximately \$3,000,000 to be made on the Montreal expansion program.

Purpose of Issue

This issue and the proposed new issue of \$10,000,000 Preference Shares will be used to provide part of the consideration for acquiring from Simpsons, Limited (old company), all the common shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and to enable Simpsons, Limited (old company), to retire its \$5,024,800 Sinking Fund Collateral Trust Gold Bonds and its \$7,000,000 Preference Shares.

Bond Issue

The First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds will be a direct obligation of Simpsons, Limited (new Company). They will be secured by fixed specific first mortgage and charge on all of the Company's present and future real estate, buildings and equipment, and on all the bonds, mortgages, debentures and shares of any subsidiary companies, now or hereafter owned by the Company, including all of the issued common shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited. All its assets, present and future, not embraced in the fixed charge will be covered by a floating charge.

The Company will covenant that the first mortgage bonds of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, are closed at the principal amount presently issued and outstanding, and the Company will further covenant that it will neither authorize nor permit the issue, except to the Company itself, of any bonds, mortgages, debentures or shares of any subsidiary company. The total amount of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds which will be issuable under the Trust Deed for the purposes and under the restrictions therein provided is \$20,000,000.

We offer these Bonds, subject to prior sale, for delivery if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of our Counsel, Messrs. Tilley, Johnston, Thomson & Parmenter, at

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 6%**Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited**

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these Bonds. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.



NORMAN C. URQUHART
 President of the Standard Stock and Bond Exchange of Toronto, who has just moved into its splendid new quarters on Temperance Street. Much credit for the move, which puts the Exchange in front ranks of such institutions, has been given to Mr. Urquhart and his committee and directors. An entire building has been remodelled for the exchange. The new hall has trading posts and a new system of pneumatic tube carriers and other modern devices have been installed for the speeding up of trading.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

EAGLE, STAR AND BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1928

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL—	
Authorized—£1,000,000	
1,000,000 Shares of £1 each.	
Subscribed—£2,998,425, of which Paid up:	
Preference Shares—£3	
40,667 fully paid	\$ 593,730.07
Preferred Ordinary Shares—£3	
559,558 £1 - paid	816,943.49
Ordinary Shares—£3	
224,912 fully paid	83,283,670.22
52,216 £1 + paid	234,260.38
60,000 £5 + paid	218,997.00
62,092 £10 + paid	151,088.46
	3,998,016.06
	\$ 3,318,689.62
399.250	
General Reserve Fund	6,813,240.00
Fire Insurance Fund	2,150,809.42
Accident Insurance Fund	174,233.15
Employers' Liability Insurance Fund	723,311.44
General Insurance Fund	2,216,197.37
Marine Insurance Fund	3,054,211.39
Reserve for Fire and General Claims, admitted or intimated, but not paid	1,156,320.65
Unclaimed Dividends	14,249.52
Balances due to other Companies	82,677.74
Sundry Creditors	862,556.43
Profit and Loss Account	464,578.11
Subject to final dividend payable in respect of 1928-90:	
Ordinary Shares	\$ 24,093,618.11
Preference Shares	81,566,295.98
Preferred Ordinary Shares	8105,689,914.09
Life Department Funds and outstanding Liabilities, as per separate Balance Sheet	
	\$ 203,247.91
	\$ 24,093,618.11
	81,566,295.98
	\$ 105,689,914.09

ASSETS	
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom	918,881.14
Mortgages on Property outside the United Kingdom	32,241.23
Investments	40,555.00
Deposit with the High Court	99,751.21
British Government Securities	1,158,751.53
Colonial Government Securities	804,169.38
colonial Provincial Securities	9,139.47
United States and other Foreign Government Securities	8,506.82
Foreign Provincial Securities	2,134,563.86
United States and other Municipal Securities	61,314.29
Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks (Home, United States and Foreign)	2,475,441.73
Railway and other Stocks and Shares (Guaranteed, Preference and Preferred)	468,299.80
Railway and other Ordinary Stocks and Shares, including Subsidiary Companies	1,792,581.28
House Property	2,668,549.13
Net cost of profit-producing Life Businesses acquired (Eagle, Sceptre, Star and English and Scottish Companies)	\$ 2,950,569.56
Losses written off in previous years \$637,703.39	
Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	583,992.00
	1,221,695.39
Agents' Balances	1,728,814.16
Outstanding Premiums	2,873,843.49
Balances due from other Companies, and Subsidiary Companies' Accounts	157,096.51
Sundry Debts	1,463,867.18
Outstanding Interest, Dividends and Rents (less Tax)	300,514.57
Interest accrued (less Tax)	31,325.31
Deposits	124,983.08
Policy Stamps	2,393.56
Subject to final dividend payable in respect of Life Balance Sheet	1,752,397.39
On Deposit	\$ 53,581.26
In hand, and on Current Account at Bankers	583,218.10
	911,799.36
Life Department Assets, as per separate Balance Sheet	\$ 24,093,618.11
	81,566,295.98
	\$ 105,689,914.09

Note.—There is a Contingent Liability in respect of Uncalled Capital on certain Investments.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE AND REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Company, dated 31st December, 1928, as above set forth with the Books at the Head Office and the Returns from the Branches, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

The Assets and Liabilities appearing in the Balance Sheet include those which constitute the Funds representing the security of the Policyholders of the Eagle Insurance Company, the Star Assurance Society Ltd., the Scottish Life Assurance and the English & Scottish Law Life Assurance Association. Our Audit does not embrace these Funds, nor the Premiums, the British Canoe Assurance Corporation, Ltd., the British Northwestern Fire Insurance Co., and Premier Motor Policies, Ltd., which are also included in the Balance Sheet, all of which have been certified and reported upon by their respective Auditors.

We have satisfied ourselves that the cash balances are in order, and the securities representing the Investments other than those relating to the before-mentioned funds, were placed in the Company's possession or deposited as security.

We are of the opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. No part of any fund has been applied directly or indirectly for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C. 2

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

17th April, 1929.

40,000 Shares Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock
40,000 Shares No Par Value Common Stock

Canadamerica Investment Corporation

LIMITED

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

CAPITALIZATION

6% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (\$25 Par)
No Par Value Common StockAuthorized To be issued
80,000 shares 40,000 shares
160,000 shares 50,000 shares

TRANSFER AGENTS: The Royal Trust Company, Montreal

DEPOSITORY: The Royal Bank of Canada

Preferred Stock will bear cumulative dividends of \$1.50 per share per annum, payable quarterly on the fifteenth day of June, September, December and March, convertible into Common stock at any time after July 1st, 1931, at \$27.50 per share and thereafter at \$25 per share for every \$25.00 of unpaid dividends, being reserved for future corporate purposes, and stock may thereafter be exercisable at the same date at any time prior to May 1st, 1934, will be outstanding on 50,000 shares.

BUSINESS AND PURPOSE: Canadamerica Investment Corporation, Limited has been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to carry on the business of an Investment Trust of the type developed in Great Britain, where companies of this character have been highly successful for a period of some sixty years.

Subject to restrictions described elsewhere in this circular, the corporation may acquire, hold, sell and underwrite sound investment securities, including Public Utility, Railroad, Industrial, Municipal, Government and miscellaneous securities both domestic and foreign. Its principal sources of revenue will be interest and dividends received from security holdings and capital profits resulting from the opportune sale of securities purchased at lower prices.

The corporation has been designed to afford its stockholders wide international diversification of selected investments of all classes together with constant supervision and experienced management. Special attention will be given to the investment opportunities to be found in Canada at the present time.

MANAGEMENT: Morris Investment Management, Limited, has agreed to act as fiscal manager for the corporation, and to assume the ordinary expenses incidental thereto in return for a semi-annual fee of one-quarter of one per cent, of the average total resources of the corporation. This service will be subject to the control and supervision of the Board of Directors of Canadamerica Investment Corporation, Limited, and will be further subject to cancellation by vote of two-thirds of the outstanding Common shares. No directors' fees will be paid in any year in which the gross income of the corporation does not exceed an amount equivalent to eight per cent. on the average paid-in capital.

THE DIRECTORS AND ADVISORY BOARD WILL INCLUDE:

P. P. BARRETT, Montreal.
President, Barrett & Woods, Limited.
Chairman, Standard Oil Company of Canada.
Chairman, Canadian Oil Refining Company, Limited.HARRY B. DAWSON, Victoria, B.C.
Chairman, Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., Ltd.BEN FRANKLIN MEYER, Chicago.
Pres., Meyer Connor & Company, Inc., Investment Bankers.EDERHARD FABER, New York.
Chairman, Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., Ltd.

Chairman, Northern Insurance Company.

ROYDEN M. MORRIS, B. Com., Montreal.

L. W. HICKS, Winnipeg.
Chairman, Hicks Company.

Vice-Chairman, Allan Killam & McKay, Limited.

Former Vice-President, Allan Killam & McKay, Limited.

Former Investment Analyst for Federal Securities Corporation, Chicago.

B. K. SANDWELL, F.R.S.C., Montreal.

Fellow Royal Society of Canada.

Canadian Advisor, Alex. Hamilton Institute.

Former Editor-in-Chief, The Financial Times, Montreal.

Former Asst. Professor of Economics at McGill University.

Vice-Pres., Morris Investment Management, Limited.

D. M. JOHNSON, B.C.L. (Oxon), Montreal.

McGill University.

McGill, Mitchell & Stars, Attorneys.

Vice-Pres., Morris Investment Management, Limited.

EQUITY INVESTMENT: The directors and their associates have purchased a substantial block of the No Par Value Common Stock at \$8 per share in cash for their own account. No stock has been sold except for cash.

RESERVE FOR PREFERRED DIVIDENDS: At least ten per cent. of the net earnings available for the payment of dividends on Common stock shall be set aside annually as a reserve for the payment of Preferred dividends. This provision shall apply until such time as the reserves shall be equivalent to four full years' estimated requirements on the Preferred stock outstanding at that time.

Application will be made in due course to list the Preferred and Common shares of this Corporation on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

PRICE: \$33 per Unit

of One share Cumulative Convertible Preferred and One share no par value Common Stock

These units are offered for delivery in the form of Allotment certificates when, as, and if issued and received by us and subject to the improving results of our company. Messrs. McMillan, Mitchell & Stars, Montreal. Allotment certificates will be exchangeable for definitive Preferred stock certificates and Common stock certificates on and after July 2nd, 1931, or earlier at the option of the corporation.

MORRIS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

LIMITED

Telephone: HARbour 1161 and 1162

The Royal Bank Building, Montreal

Statements contained in this circular are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.

Brazilian's Basic Position

Established Industry to be Little Affected by Business Fluctuations, Meeting is Told—Strong Position Revealed

BRAZILIAN Traction, Light and Power Co., as a basic industry of the country it serves, will be little affected by normal business depression or trade fluctuations, according to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, director, speaking at the annual general meeting of shareholders. While admitting that a continued or severe depression would affect earnings through the currency exchange rate, the speaker pointed out that the company's services were of necessity used in bad times as well as good.

The so-called "coffee situation" was a much-misunderstood condition, Sir Alexander added, and had been conjured with by pessimists until it had been painted as foreboding the "bogey" of Traction progress. The government had exercised coffee restriction in much the same manner as Western Canada wheat pools were operated. While the stocks on hand at the present exceeded \$900,000,000 in point of value the speaker drew attention to the fact that Brazil supplies 70 per cent. of the world's coffee needs and that the commodity keeps indefinitely and improves with age.

At the meeting was one of the best attended and most optimistic, from the viewpoint of shareholders, of any held in recent years. President Miller Lash painted a word-picture of the country's trade position. A large mineral development was now in prospect of being carried out, he said, which would be beneficial to the company through a large investment, and would probably mean the

establishment of a big steel industry that does not now exist.

The company's balance sheet for the past year, and the earnings statement for the period of 1929 to date, were sufficient answer to any talk of pessimism. The company had made marked progress in each month of this year, as compared with the same period of 1928, Mr. Lash said, which augured well for the future when all business conditions are brighter. Net earnings for the first five months of 1929, have shown an increase of \$1,556,016 over the same period of last year.

Mr. Lash stated the Rio telephone litigation had been settled recently and the company was now going ahead with the installation of new equipment which should prove remunerative. This could not be gone ahead with until the litigation was ended.

A settlement had also been reached with the second mortgage bondholders on the question of interest payments in gold. This had taken place since the turn of the year and already was accepted by 91 per cent of the bondholders.

Of the offering of approximately \$30,000,000 in new shares made to the stockholders there was less than one-half of one per cent that had not been subscribed.

Mr. Lash pointed to the growth in the list of stockholders from 6,000 to 25,000 since the split in the shares. Brazilian Traction now had over 18,000 registered shareholders and 6,000 of 7,000 holders of bearer warrants.

Discount Rates and the Market

(Continued from Page 27)

With all these advantages it would be difficult to discover in the monetary history of these countries an attempt to regulate the prices of stocks comparable to that which we are witnessing in the U.S. today. It might be expected that the comparison would admonish caution to those who propose such a radical purpose. Nevertheless, the discount rate in the U.S. has been endowed with a potency which one fails to discover in the record of European discount history.

There are other considerations. In view of the wide participation of European banks in the general banking business they are vigorous competitors of the private banks. It is hardly reasonable to expect these central banks to accommodate their competitors at the same price they ask of the public, and we are likely therefore to find them charging two rates, one to the public and the other to the private banks. This leads to the distinction between the "bank rate," the rate charged to other banks, and the "market rate," or the rate at which the central bank conducts its regular business. When a private bank expands too rapidly and is faced with increasingly adverse clearing balances, the higher "bank rate" serves as a much more effective check in England than it does in the U.S. It has been supposed in the U.S. that a permanent solution of the problem of adequate credit control would be achieved by maintaining the discount rate above the market rate, whatever the latter may be. Such an expectation would be doomed to disappointment.

In the present situation the board has persistently associated the discounts of member banks with brokers' loans, implying that the former were incurred in order to provide member banks with funds to be loaned on the stock market. The impression

may suit the exigencies of credit control at the time, but it can hardly be considered accurate. Member bank discounts are accounted for entirely by gold exports, by the sale of government securities by the open market committee of the Federal Reserve Banks, and by increased capital subscription of member banks in the stock of the Federal Reserve Banks because of an increase in their own capital. There is no connection between these causes and brokers' loans except insofar as the latter precipitated the action of the Federal Reserve authorities which in turn compelled member banks to borrow.

This line of investigation leads us to the effect of Federal Reserve discount rates on the rates charged by member banks to their customers, the rates in the money market of New York City on commercial loans and call loans, and, finally, the effect upon new financing. The annual reports of the Federal Reserve Board contain tables which show the rates charged by member banks to their clients in small cities and towns, in medium-sized cities and in large cities. For small and middle-sized towns and cities we find a general decline in interest rates since 1922. The rates seem to be immune to any changes in the

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ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by a syndicate headed by Morris Investment Management Limited of Montreal and including Barrett & Wood, Limited of Montreal, and L. W. Hicks & Company of Winnipeg, of an offering of preferred and common stock in a new investment company. This is the Canadamerica Investment Corporation Limited, a company incorporated under Dominion charter to carry on the business of an investment trust of the British type. The stock is offered in units of one convertible preferred share, \$25 par value, and one common share of no par value, at the price of \$33 per unit. The company has an authorized capital of 80,000 convertible preferred and 160,000 common shares, but the present issue is limited to 40,000 preferred and 50,000 common. An additional block of units will be marketed shortly in the United States.

The new investment company differs somewhat from the majority of its predecessors in this country in that its directorate, which coincides largely with that of Morris Investment Management Limited, and formerly Investment Analyst for Federal Securities Corporation, Chicago. Another is B. K. Sandwell, F.R.S.C., for a number of years editor of the Financial Times, Montreal, and also for some time Assistant Professor of Economics at McGill University. A third is Lewis Brimacombe, C. A. Montreal, who has had a large experience in the valuation of corporation securities. With these will be associated P. P. Barrett, of the well-known Montreal investment banking house of Barrett & Wood, Limited; L. W. Hicks, of Winnipeg, head of the investment house of L. W. Hicks & Company, of that city and a former president of the Investment Bankers Association of Canada. Leslie H. Boyd, K.C., well-known throughout Canada through his long service as chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners; and D. M. Johnson, B.C. L., of the law firm of McGibbon, Mitchell & Stairs.

Funded Debt Cut

*Canada Gypsum Debentures
Called—Good Progress*

CANADA Gypsum and Alabastine has called for redemption its previously outstanding 1,000,000 of 6 per cent. convertible debentures. These debentures were convertible for each \$1,000 debenture into 10 shares no par value common stock. Approximately \$750,000 of the debentures were converted into common shares, the company paying off the remainder in cash.

This combined conversion and redemption has the effect of reducing the company's funded debt from \$3,500,000 to \$2,437,500 and in the reduction from six per cent. to three per cent. in interest charges on the \$750,000 of debentures converted.

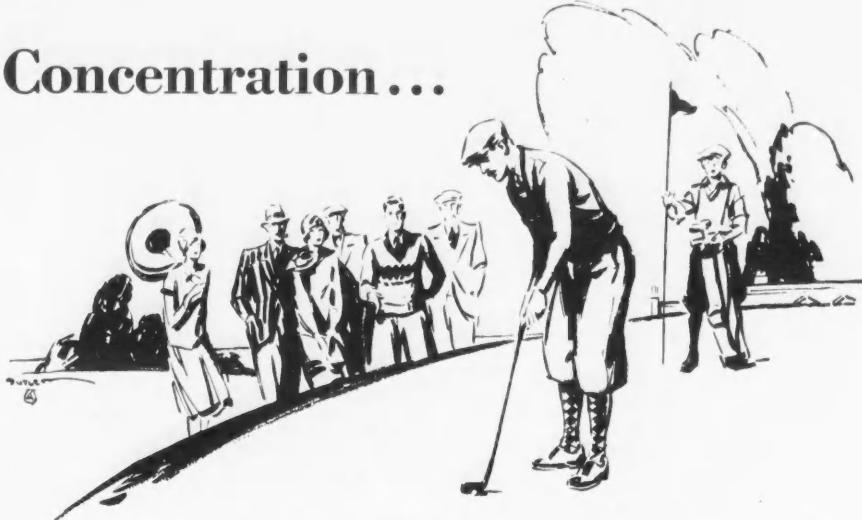
Canada Gypsum and Alabastine's sales for the first five months of this year are understood to show approximately a 20 per cent. increase as against the same period last year, and with building operations running at a high level, it is thought that 1929 business will increase.

The general volume of production increased by 15 per cent. in the last reported year. Canada has the highest favorable trade balance per capita in the world, a gain of 8 per cent. in employment in wholesale and retail establishments, and car loadings rose by 9 per cent.—all these signs of success are to the good, and make cheerful reading for Dominion Day.

As a final paragraph the Dominion Premier may again be quoted:

"The year 1928 may be summed up as follows: Unprecedentedly heavy production, earnings and profits in agriculture and all the other basic industries and occupations of the people. Based on this, a heavy investment of savings, not only in existing enterprises but in the launching of new enterprises on an unprecedented scale—a process which has attracted foreign as well as Canadian capital. An especially gratifying feature is that the prevailing prosperity is well distributed over the various provinces; it is as general for the different economic areas as it is for the different economic classes represented in the Dominion."

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W. G. WATSON, General Manager

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**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Canadian General Investment Trust
Limited**

Head Office - - - - - 347 BAY STREET, TORONTO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND ADVISORY BOARDBALANCE SHEET
January 31, 1929

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	\$ 188,665.85
Investments	\$11,583,015.05

Add: Accrued interest and dividends thereon to January 31, 1929	127,598.55
	11,710,611.60

Note: the market value of the above securities is in excess of	\$12,250,000.00
--	-----------------

Call Loans and Accrued Interest thereon to January 31, 1929	380,158.56
Securities Held for Sale	92,540.17
Sundry Assets	2,171.35

Deferred Charges:	
-------------------	--

Underwriting commission, less amount written off	200,000.00
--	------------

	\$12,583,147.55
--	-----------------

LIABILITIES	
-------------	--

Bank Loans (Secured)	\$ 2,680,000.00
----------------------	-----------------

Other Loans (Secured)	58,000.00
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Sundry Liabilities, including balances unpaid on securities purchased	1,912,785.68
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Dividends Payable	24,839.97
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Share Capital:	
----------------	--

Authorized: 100,000 shares of \$100.00 each	\$10,000,000.00
---	-----------------

Issued: 75,000 shares of \$100.00 each	7,500,000.00
--	--------------

Less: Unpaid thereon	144,125.27
----------------------	------------

Profit and Loss Account, as per statement attached	551,647.15
--	------------

	\$12,583,147.55
--	-----------------

To the Shareholders of Canadian General Investment Trust Limited	
--	--

We have audited the books and accounts of Canadian General Investment Trust Limited for the year ended January 31, 1929, and find that the above balance sheet is in accordance therewith. We verified the Company's securities either by actual inspection or by certificates from dealers and others with whom the securities were lodged. The cash in banks and loans and other liabilities were confirmed by certificate.	
---	--

And we certify that the above balance sheet is drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the company as at the close of business on January 31, 1929, before providing for income taxes.	
--	--

SAUNDERS, CAMERON & MCNAUL	
----------------------------	--

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.	
-------------------------	--

Chartered Accountants	
-----------------------	--

Toronto, March 13, 1929.	
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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
-------------------------	--

For the Year Ending January 31, 1929	
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Particulars	Amount
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Profits for the year, after deducting management and other expenses, but before providing for Income Taxes	\$825,191.66
--	--------------

Add: Balance carried forward from previous year	174,711.44
---	------------

Deduct:	
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Dividends paid	\$367,472.28
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Proportion of Organization expenses written off	80,783.67
---	-----------

	448,255.95
--	------------

Balance to Balance Sheet	\$551,647.15
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A copy of this statement in booklet form containing a complete list of the securities held by this Trust will be mailed upon request.

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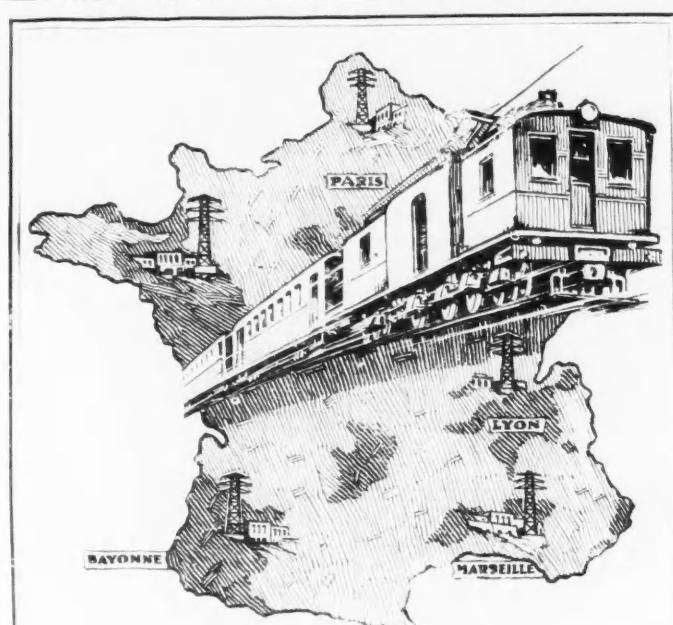
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Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Labor and British Finance

No Uneasiness Follows Result of General Election—Period of Quiet and Uneventful Government Anticipated—Foreign Policy and Unemployment

To the Fore

By LEONARD J. REID,

Assistant Editor of *The Economist*, London.

FINANCIAL and business circles have accepted the result of the British General Election with fortitude and regard the advent of the Labour Government without alarm. In 1924, when the first Labour Government known in this country took office, the element of novelty and uncertainty caused a certain perturbation which was for a short time reflected in a definite weakness in financial markets. But, it will be remembered, confidence was soon restored, and a strong market recovery took place.

This time the city and the business world has taken practically no notice of the few sporadic attempts to frighten them by bogey propaganda. It is a well-known fact that financial circles are conservative by nature and prefer a Conservative administration in power. It is, therefore, probable that we shall not see conspicuous Stock Exchange strength, or other symbols of optimism, such as might have followed a Conservative victory at the polls. But, on the other hand, there are no signs of alarm or even uneasiness.

This refusal to be frightened is based on two very good reasons. The first is the memory of the previous Labour administration in 1924. Mr. Philip Snowden, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer and who will return to that office now, earned the good opinion of orthodox City opinion for sound and careful administration. The second reason is that now, as in 1924, the Parliamentary position is such that there is an assured majority in the House of Commons against the more extreme proposals of taxation, social extravagance, and industrial nationalisation, which figure, on paper, in sections of the official Labour programme. The new House of Commons would certainly make short work of any really socialist proposals, while it is even more weighted against protectionist experiments. One looks, therefore, for a quiet and uneventful spell of Government in the economic and financial sphere, except for a more vigorous attack on the unemployment problem than was favoured by the retiring Government, while in the realm of foreign policy big opportunities face the new Cabinet.

*

Certain doubts must of course arise from the change from Conservative to Radical Government, even though the latter is a minority Government. One of these doubts concerns the recent outburst by Mr. Snowden on the subject of Inter-Allied debts. That outburst unfortunately conveyed to casual readers the impression that the Labour Party would consider the possibility of repudiating existing obligations.

For the creation of that impression Mr. Snowden's unfortunate choice of phraseology must bear the responsibility. But it is, none the less, absolutely certain that the new Government will not even dream of repudiating Britain's obligations, the world may rest assured, will be honoured as punctiliously as before. What Mr. Snowden's tirade really means is that Labour will not countenance further sacrifices and burdens for the British taxpayer.

Another doubt concerns the exact steps which the Government will take to express the obvious wishes of

the majority of the electors against Protection and in favour of free trade. There has been some nervousness, reflected for instance in the market for motor manufacturers' shares, lest the new government should immediately and incontinently sweep away import duties by which some industries are protected. Hasty action here is unlikely. Major fiscal remissions are in any case likely to await the next Budget, which will not be produced until next April; and if removal of duties is proposed, due warning is likely to be given.

*

To sum up, the present political position does not appear to carry any serious threat to financial interests either domestic or foreign; and since the country clearly does not want another general election for a considerable time, Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are likely to avoid provocative policies at any rate in the first parliamentary session. Indeed financial and administrative routine, foreign policy and measures to deal with unemployment will abundantly occupy the time and energies of the new government in the initial stages of its career.

*

PROFITS for the year ended February 28, 1929, are reported by Canadian Vickers, Ltd., at \$465,284, after full allowance for all expenses but before providing for bond interest, dividends and depreciation. During the year \$179,917 was added to the value of fixed assets, being moneys expended for extensions and additions to plant and equipment. Unfinished orders at the close of the fiscal years amounted to \$2,583,000, and the outlook for future business is considered by the directors to be exceedingly favorable.

Owing to the reduced volume of ship repair work handled, earnings show a falling off in net as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The directors in their report state that this class of work amounted to only 63 per cent. of the average volume received during the preceding five years.

Total net operating profits, after making provisions for income taxes, amounted to \$437,311. Deduction of \$165,000 for bond interest and \$175,000 for depreciation left a balance of \$97,311. Profit from other sources, which included the Montreal Dry Docks, Limited, which was taken over by Canadian Vickers during the year, was \$27,973, making a total of \$125,284 available for dividends. In the previous year net profits were \$568,884, and after payment of bond interest and allowing for depreciation, net earnings amounted to \$188,949.

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